

REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN VIETNAM, INDIA,
AND HONG KONG, BRITISH
CROWN COLONY

H. Res. 593

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE
ON THE JUDICIARY TO CONDUCT STUDIES
AND INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO
CERTAIN MATTERS WITHIN
ITS JURISDICTION



JULY 25, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

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REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN VIETNAM, INDIA, AND HONG KONG, BRITISH CROWN COLONY

JULY 25, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CELLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

INTRODUCTION

The Committee on the Judiciary, pursuant to House Resolution 19, 89th Congress, approved by the House of Representatives on February 16, 1965, is authorized to conduct full and complete investigations and studies, among other matters, relating to the administration and operation of the general immigration and nationality laws and the resettlement of refugees. In the previous Congresses, and in the 1st session of the 89th Congress, the committee, within this jurisdiction, has recommended to the Congress important legislation relating to refugees.¹

The House of Representatives on October 11, 1965, approved House Resolution 593 which authorized the Committee on the Judiciary to send a special subcommittee to observe, study, inspect, and investigate overseas refugee matters and to begin a study of the effect of the new amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, Public Law 89-236.

The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, Representative Emanuel Celler, designated as a special subcommittee, Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Hon. Byron G. Rogers, Hon. Arch A. Moore, Jr., and Hon. William T. Cahill. Mr. Garner J. Cline, counsel of the committee and Mr. Donald G. Benn, associate counsel, were assigned to accompany the special subcommittee.

The inevitable result of chaos, whether it be military action, natural calamity, or political upheaval, is the refugee. The causes of a

¹ Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended; the act of Sept. 11, 1957; the act of Sept. 2, 1958 (Hungarian Adjustment Act); the act of July 14, 1960 (Fair Share Refugee Act); the act of Sept. 28, 1962 (Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962); the Immigration and Nationality Act, which permitted the admission of Chinese refugees of Hong Kong, Russian Old Believers, Cuban refugees; and the act of Oct. 3, 1965.

refugee situation will come and go but left behind will be those unfortunate persons who have been uprooted from their homes, lost from their friends and communities, and deprived of their families.

Refugees are seldom privileged to prepare for their displacement and consequently find themselves in an environment where they are hardly able to take care of their immediate needs.

This report is directed to refugee matters in Hong Kong, India, and Vietnam, with particular emphasis on the refugee situation in Vietnam.

VIETNAM BACKGROUND

Until recently the significance of the refugee in Vietnam was overshadowed by much publicized military operations. The committee, concerned about the mounting number of refugees, the lack of appreciation of their significance, and their political potential, concluded that an on-the-spot Vietnam appraisal was imperative.

Prior to departure from the United States, the special subcommittee met with representatives of appropriate U.S. Government agencies for a series of briefings.

The committee arrived at Tan Son Nhut Airport, Saigon, on November 15, 1965, and thereafter consulted with U.S. mission officials, Vietnamese officials, representatives of various voluntary agencies, as well as military officers from Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), and members of the press corps.

The itinerary, arranged by USAID, included visits to refugee camps in the Saigon-Cholon area, including the Hong Phu village, where the committee visited the self-help school and nursery. New arrival areas, as well as "squatters" and the Vien Hoa Dao Buddhist Orphanage for Refugee Children were also inspected in the same area.

On Tuesday, November 16, the committee flew to Dak To, Kontum Province, and Tuy Hoa, Phu Yen Province, during which time Montagnard villages, refugees camps, and proposed resettlement areas were studied. The following day, by helicopter, the committee visited Song Be, Phuoc Long Province, Tay Ninh, Tay Ninh Province, the Kau Ka refugee village, Duc Hoa, Hau Nghia Province, and the Cau Ca resettlement area. Cai Be in Dinh Tu Ong Province and the local refugee area and the operations in the vicinity of Bien Hoa were also viewed.

At each stop on the itinerary the members of the committee consulted with local officials, USAID field representatives, MACV personnel, and Buddhist, Catholic, and Cao Dai religious leaders.

VIETNAM

The committee learned that approximately 750,000 Vietnamese, classified as "refugees," were displaced from their homes. This figure represents about 5 percent of the country's total population of 15 million. The members of the committee, although acquainted with refugee camps in Europe, were initially appalled at the situation of the refugees in South Vietnam. However, this first blush shock at the sight of refugee conditions was subsequently mitigated somewhat when the committee came in contact with rural peasant villages and even with the temporary or semipermanent shelters inhabited by dependents of the Vietnamese soldiers. The lot of the peasant is barely at a subsistence level, but when the peasant is separated from family

cooperation and interdependence and thrown into unfamiliar surroundings his very existence depends upon external assistance.

WHO ARE THE REFUGEES?

Initially, distinction should be made between the recent refugees and the close to 1 million refugees who fled from North Vietnam and crossed the 17th parallel into South Vietnam in 1954 and 1955 following the partition of Vietnam by the Geneva accords of July 1954.²

It became apparent that the Government of South Vietnam was not prepared to handle that flood of refugees from the north. The United States responded to the need and in August 1954 began sending financial aid and actual assistance. The refugees of that day, for political reasons, deliberately abandoned their former homes and as complete families and, in many instances, as complete villages and hamlets, traveled south with the intent to establish new homes in areas where combat had ceased. These refugees were more able to cope with their problems since they came as units bound by religious or village leadership. Whatever their future intention may be regarding return to the north, they now live in established communities, permanent in nature, and defended by their own guard. These refugees have been well integrated.

The recent refugees are more displaced persons than refugees in the generic sense. They have fled from battle zones, bombing areas, and Vietcong intimidation and atrocities to find shelter near or in district and provincial capitals.³ They have sought food, protection, and whatever subsistence they could find.

These refugees can actually be divided into two categories; the mountain tribes people—the Montagnards—and the Vietnamese refugees. In 1962 and 1963 over 100,000 mountain tribes people fled Vietcong dominated areas in the mountains of central Vietnam. The problem of assisting these proud people is vastly different from that of the displaced Vietnamese. The Montagnards have lived for centuries mainly by hunting, fishing, and slash-and-burn-rice culture, and speak languages peculiar only to their tribes. The Vietnamese refugee in contrast, has most likely been a farmer, has no language barrier, nor cultural differences.

Either category of refugee seldom desires to establish new communities. They seek a temporary haven which, in some instances, may be a short distance from their ancestral home. How long a particular area will serve as a haven and how long it will take before their own areas are secure from Vietcong attack, or out of the war zone, is an uncertainty. This uncertainty makes future planning most difficult. To compound the difficulty of planning, nearly all of the refugees are young children, women, and elderly persons with no special skills, hardly self-sufficient, uneducated, rural peasants.

At the time of the committee visit to Vietnam, the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare listed 728,000 refugees as having fled to Government-controlled areas during 1965. Some of the numbers, however reflect the presence of flood victims left over from the 1964 typhoon.

² The Geneva accords recognized the right of the people of North and South Vietnam to choose residence in either half of the divided country. May 18, 1955, was set as the final date for such movement.

³ In 1964, 1,728 civic officials and 11,746 plain civilians were killed, wounded, or kidnapped by the Vietcong. At the time the committee visited Vietnam, casualties among officials, through Vietcong atrocities, numbered over 6,000 for 1965.

In the calendar year 1965 the tide of refugees rose sharply. In May 1965 the estimated cumulative total number of refugees in South Vietnam was 300,000; by November 21 the cumulative total was 728,000 (with approximately 461,000 in temporary shelters, and 267,000 resettled). The most recent report (February 4, 1966) indicates 442,000 in camps and 342,000 resettled, of whom approximately 72,000 had returned to their villages and 270,000 were settled in new locations. While there were several thousand additional refugees since December 1, notably in Binh Dinh, Binh Tuy, Phu Yen, Kien Hoa, and Hau Nghia Provinces, the rate of resettlement (i.e., refugees resettling in new areas or returning to their native villages) exceeded the rate of increase of new refugees.

Approximately two-thirds of the war refugees are in the central lowland provinces, with the coastal cities of Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, and Binh Dinh Provinces supporting almost half of the total. The two main refugee camps are along the coast in central Vietnam. These camps are located near the major cities of Da Nang and Qui Nhon where adequate supplies can be stored and intracoastal transportation facilities, logistics, and communications are available. However, there are pockets of refugees and dislocated people in virtually every province of Vietnam, particularly in the capitals of Kontum and Pleiku. A significant problem is the increased number of refugee arrivals in Saigon and in peripheral areas where temporary housing is lacking.

The anticipated number of 1 million refugees by the end of calendar 1965 was not reached and the rate of resettlement kept pace with new refugee arrivals.

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

The sudden increase in the number of refugees during 1965 found the Government in South Vietnam structurally unprepared to deal with the situation. For some months the Government attempted to accommodate the refugees on an ad hoc basis under existing programs, but by mid-August the rising flow of refugees forced the Government and the American authorities to realize that emergency measures were required to deal with the refugee problem. Since the problem was unlike the mass movement of refugees in 1955 and 1956, the local government did not recognize the displaced persons-refugees as a refugee problem. There was a certain amount of agreement that the situation was nothing more than a momentary displacement which would resolve itself presently. Officials, both from the Government of South Vietnam and the American community, had difficulty in distinguishing the plight of the refugees from the needs of the peasants.

There was also a prevalent feeling among Government officials that any preparation such as the construction of temporary quarters for refugees would be too elaborate and costly and that the refugees might then be reluctant to leave the temporary centers for permanent resettlement.

The Government of Vietnam initially considered the refugee problem as a fluid situation, the refugee camp a transitory adjunct to the return of the refugees to their villages. The Government thus made a few preparations for resettlement and offered only those services which would sustain the refugees until their home areas were secure for return.

Nevertheless, the Government of South Vietnam provided funds to the provinces for shelter and other support for refugees who could not be relocated. Each province chief has the primary responsibility for administering the refugee camp within his province.⁴

By and large the camps seem to have a built-in leadership structure either on the basis of religious organizations—Catholic, or Buddhist, or Cao-Dai (a religious sect embracing elements of Christianity, Buddhism, and Taoism), or on the basis of hamlet structure. There is very little formal camp administration as contrasted with the European refugee situation.

Of course, not all refugees are living in camps. There are many who are living with friends or relatives or who are just squatting on the sides of the road or on the pavements in the cities and whose living conditions are probably worse than the refugees living in camps. The camps vary but by and large they consist of a series of hutlike buildings divided into small rooms with dirt floors, bamboo sides, and aluminum roofs with usually one family to a room. Health conditions are not good, but fortunately there have been no major epidemics so far, notwithstanding the fact that tuberculosis, typhoid, and leprosy are highly prevalent. Skin infections, intestinal parasites, trachoma, and other diseases of the eyes are similarly prevalent. The Vietnamese and the U.S. health workers have done a commendable job in controlling what could be a serious epidemic among the refugees by inoculations against smallpox, cholera, plague, and typhoid. In many areas of the country the only health services are medicines distributed by U.S. military teams.

The responsibility for refugees on the governmental level is divided between the Ministry of Social Welfare, which provides first assistance and temporary housing to the refugees, and the Ministry of Rural Construction (recently renamed the Ministry of Revolutionary Development) which takes over at the point when the refugees are ready to be reestablished and offers assistance with piaster payments for housing construction. Unfortunately, the committee found that neither of the Ministries was truly concerned with the interim needs of the refugees—education, vocational training, medical care, employment, or related services needed to assist the refugee, occupy him productively, and prepare him for the future. The refugees represent an economic burden in a society and economy already suffering from the disruption of war, widespread poverty, and scarcity of resources and arable land. The Government's position, consequently, is that the conditions of the refugee should not be elevated nor improved above those of other citizens.

Through the GVN relief program a refugee in a settlement area is given 7 piasters per day per person until he is able to find employment. This money, in addition to free food and shelter, often results in a higher standard of living than the refugee had as a working peasant.

The U.S. mission recognized the refugee problem and created a special refugee program to deal with it. During August and Septem-

⁴ Vietnam is divided into four army corps or regions. Each corps is commanded by a military officer who, in addition to his military responsibilities, is also the senior governmental official in the area. Vietnam is divided into 44 provinces. Each province is further divided into districts. Some provinces have as many as 10 districts, others as few as 2. An average district has about 5 villages while each village may contain as many as 10 hamlets. The leaders of the villages and hamlets are civilians. Under the present regime province chiefs and district chiefs are military officers. The relationship between province, district, village, and hamlet in Vietnam is similar to the United States political divisions of State, county, township and community.

ber 1965, USAID was primarily engaged in a factfinding study to determine the scope of the refugee problem, immediate and long-range needs, and general administrative, management, and transportation requirements. Some criticism was levied at the overlapping of activities rendered by USAID and MACV to refugees. It was obvious that at times there was a duplication of services, lack of coordination, and no immediate or advanced planning. However, this criticism was justified only during the formative period. In mid-August of 1965 the coordination of refugee assistance within the U.S. mission was identified as a USAID responsibility. The Office of Refugee Coordination (ORC) was created and became a separate organizational unit within USAID in mid-October. ORC is responsible to the Director of the USAID mission and was established to lend emphasis to the implementation of the U.S. program on behalf of refugees. This Office serves as the U.S. focal point for government and voluntary refugee assistance to the Government of Vietnam. An important function of this Office is the coordination of the efforts of the U.S. country team and voluntary assistance in the refugee field. This includes a close working relationship with the U.S. military and information agency elements working in Vietnam, which relationship was formalized in an interagency agreement signed in October 1965. There is also close cooperation with the Army civil affairs teams.

ORC immediately initiated a campaign to secure an experienced and seasoned staff. Plans were drawn to continue to operate through the Government of South Vietnam but on a basis of increased positive participation, thus stepping in where needs arise and the local government is incapable of coping with the situation. Many high level meetings were held with a view toward convincing the GVN that the refugee problem was not temporary in nature and that adequate and immediate assistance had to be given to the refugees. ORC has emphasized its assistance to the GVN in three primary areas: (1) techniques of speeding and improving emergency assistance to the refugees; (2) developing the interim services required; and (3) planning for a constructive reestablishment.

Recent actions within the GVN indicate that the refugee problem is no longer recognized as a temporary tactical problem as it was a few months ago. The Government commitment to refugee relief has been evidenced not only by statements of policy in the past 6 months, but—more tangibly—by inclusion in the GVN budget for the calendar year 1966 of more than 1 billion piasters (roughly the equivalent of \$14 million) for refugee relief payments, housing, resettlement grants, schools, and vocational training. This assistance to refugees represents approximately 6 percent of the GVN national civilian budget.

OBSERVATIONS

The committee found in viewing the refugee camps that there was little or no advanced planning and many of the temporary camps were continuing to provide shelter over a much longer period than anticipated.

In fact, some camps have been in existence for over a year and evidenced a complete lack of adequate facilities. There were camps, however, visited by the committee where shelter appropriate for that area had been erected, where registration of the refugees was accomplished, where sanitation facilities were erected and where equipped

classrooms were in use. Unfortunately, few of this category were found. Decent facilities must be constructed in place of dilapidated warehouses and makeshift structures. Buildings should be erected to serve as classrooms and community centers, and dispensaries should be available in every camp.

Half of the refugees in South Vietnam are children and of this number only 15 to 20 percent are presently in school, as compared with a considerably higher proportion of 60 to 70 percent of the children in the general population under Government control. The opportunity to mold the refugee children to a source of future strength through education and vocational training, must not be lost.

The committee has been informed that an attempt will be made to recruit teachers from the refugee population wherever possible and that inexperienced teachers may in the near future receive short-term training through an arrangement with UNICEF.

The five large vocational schools in Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Ban Me Thuot, Saigon, and Vinh Long could be organized to train a certain number of refugees at a semiskilled level in the building trades, and in basic maintenance work. It is noted that there is no delineation of responsibility within the GVN for such programs, and it would be necessary that ORC take the lead in coordinating this effort. The training of refugees will in all probability be a difficult process, but not impossible. They must be screened to determine their capacity for training, and in addition to teachers and instructors, equipment, machinery, and other necessary materials to learn and practice a vocation must be available. Upon conclusion of training projects, the refugees could either be resettled in selected areas where their training could be put to use, or efforts could be undertaken to integrate refugees into existing or future work projects.

The urgent problem is getting refugees together in places where they could be adequately cared for while more long-range plans are made for their permanent integration or resettlement.

The committee noted with interest that ORC has devised a proposed registration form which will enable resettlement teams within refugee camps to process the refugee for the future. The form will show the refugee's education, skill, training and future plans. The limited Vietnamese cadre and GVN personnel did little or no interviewing or registration and thus the refugee's potential remained undetermined.

The committee was advised that ORC plans to develop further coordination with the military, voluntary agencies, and GVN on logistical matters directed to three priority aspects: coordination of U.S. efforts on behalf of refugees, acceleration of refugee supply movements, and technical guidance to the GVN, assistance to the GVN to improve its own capability.

The greatest assistance to refugees has been rendered by U.S. Government agencies. There are five U.S. agencies operating in Vietnam: State, Defense, USIA, CIA, and AID. Voluntary agencies have certainly been in evidence with assistance and it is the opinion of the committee that everything should be done to attract wider participation and support from voluntary agencies in refugee assistance efforts.⁵ Through ORC the many services which the voluntary agencies are capable of supplying can be funneled into GVN areas where they will serve the greatest purpose. Simultaneously, ORC can

⁵ Currently 19 U.S. voluntary agencies are active in Vietnam, 9 of which are registered with AID and eligible to distribute Public Law 480 commodities. See appendix.

suggest and assist the GVN in making the best use of voluntary agency services.⁶

The foremost need, it appears to the committee, is for personnel to work on the "grassroots level"—to assist refugees with on-the-job training, with understanding of sanitation development, and direct participation in work projects. Formal training is certainly a necessary step to development; however, shoulder-to-shoulder teamwork—representatives of voluntary agencies with the Vietnamese—can be the predicate to a desire to change one's social and economic status.

In addition to greater expansion of voluntary agency activities, action by U.S. industry, labor unions, veterans' organizations, fraternal organizations, and other nonprofit organizations, would be most welcome and most desirable. The greater the nongovernmental participation, with coordination, the quicker the Vietnamese will appreciate the efforts made in their behalf.

Every effort should be made to attract wider support from third country governments and international organizations.⁷ The United States must strive to bring worldwide attention to the humanitarian needs of the Vietnamese people.

If refugees are to become a national asset, there must be planning, coordination, cooperation, appropriation, and personnel. Whether the problem in South Vietnam is one of the refugee or the displaced person, assistance is necessary for their survival—assistance not only to take care of their immediate needs but also to prepare them for the future.

CONCLUSIONS

The committee firmly believes that the social, economic, and political future of Vietnam is closely correlated with the treatment of Vietnamese refugees. The refugees have a symbolic significance in the present conflict, since they have gone over to Government-held territory for assistance and it is essential that their cooperation, support, and loyalty be gained and retained. The refugee can be developed into a definite asset to the GVN if proper steps are taken to win the confidence of these people. The committee was heartened to observe that USAID and ORC are endeavoring to strengthen this conviction with GVN officials. Through this effort the Office of Special Commissioner for Refugees within the Government of South Vietnam was recently created. A major problem has been the GVN's concentration on a return-to-village program which has stymied relocation discussions. There is some indication that the GVN is accepting the recommendation that refugee assistance is not synonymous with refugee camps. The former reluctance to construct refugee centers is giving way to programs whereby a refugee can be processed, trained, or returned to his own area.

The committee strongly recommends that new areas of resettlement, sites that offer security and possibility of successful farming or employment opportunity, be developed as quickly as possible. In this connection, the Government could foster the establishment of small-scale local industries or enterprises, perhaps on a revolving fund

⁶ ORC has prepared "Suggestions and Guidelines for Contributions To Help Meet the Unmet Needs of Vietnamese Refugees." This publication offers practical guidance to those wishing to provide supplies or to offer personnel to work with the refugees. See appendix.

⁷ Approximately 40 free world nations have provided assistance to Vietnam. See appendix.

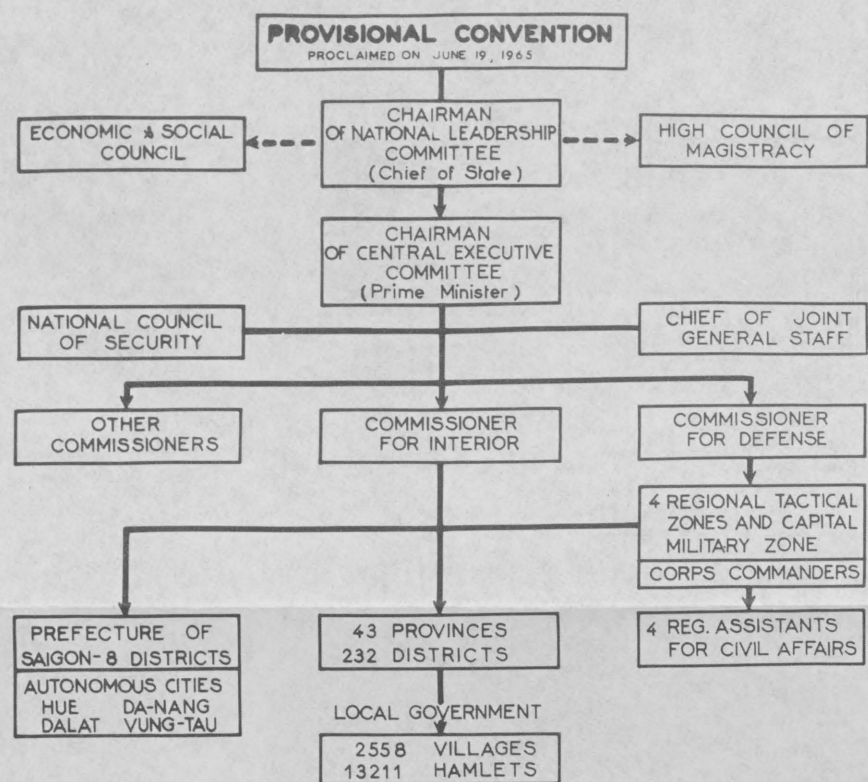
basis. Success of such resettlement, in addition to adequate advanced planning, will depend in a large degree upon the leadership among the refugees to be resettled. There must be an opportunity for the refugees to select leaders and a chance to mutually discuss their problem. A program for the resettlement of refugees in strategic hamlets is essential. However, in developing such a program the committee cautions against the type of enforced settlement practiced by the Diem government, which resulted in unpopular response in most cases. Notwithstanding the fact that the people of Vietnam have strong ties with their ancestral hamlets, they can be guided to accept new opportunities for a productive life.

The refugees are the visible segment of the economic and social revolution going on in Vietnam. The refugee and the peasant who comprise 80 percent of the people of Vietnam are the silent force who, with rehabilitation, will be the foundation of any government stability.

Historically, time has been of relatively little significance in southeast Asia. But today time is of the essence, and time is essential so that the refugee and the peasant can understand that a free future can be their destiny.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

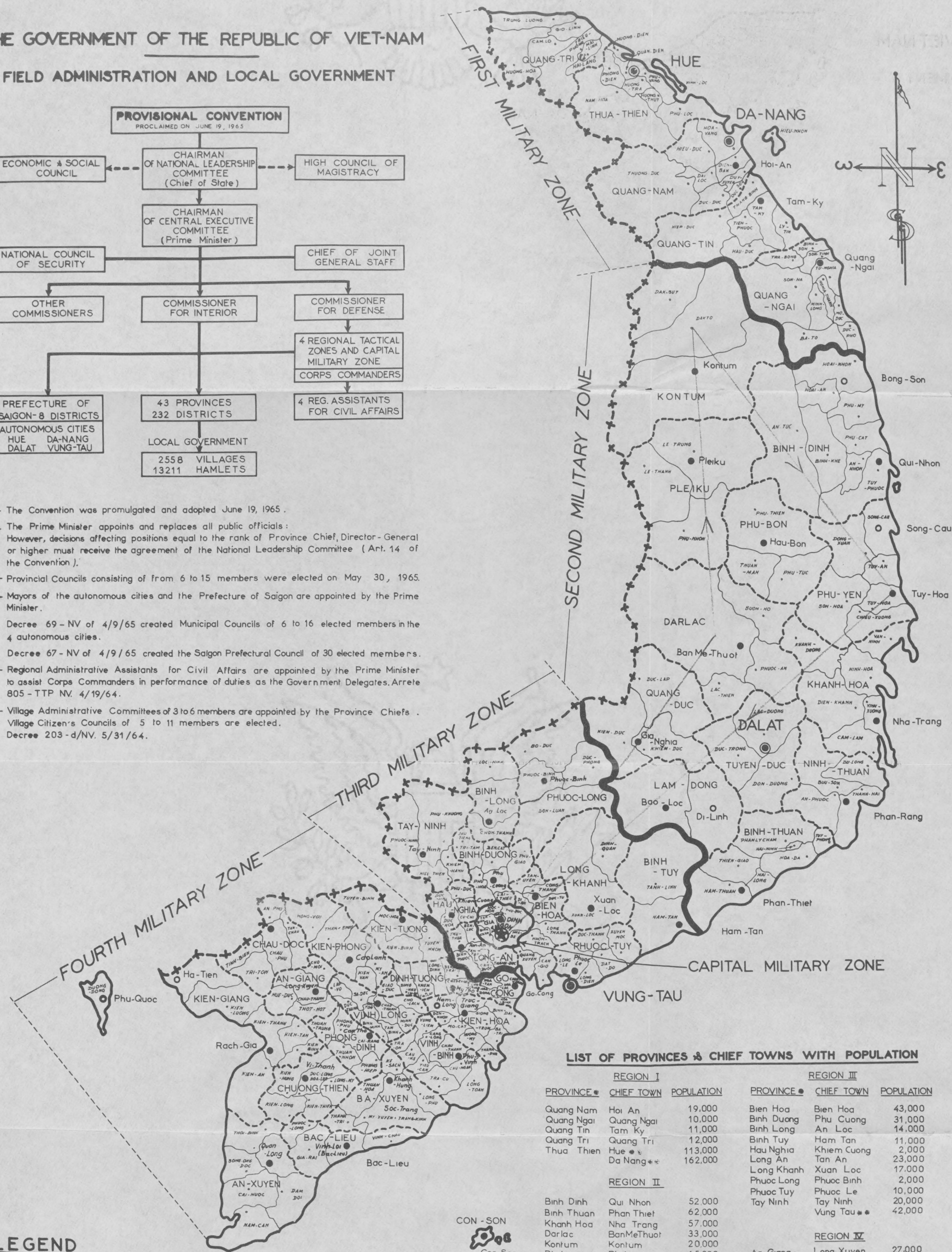
FIELD ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT











- 1 - The Convention was promulgated and adopted June 19, 1965 .
- 2 - The Prime Minister appoints and replaces all public officials :
However, decisions affecting positions equal to the rank of Province Chief, Director-General or higher must receive the agreement of the National Leadership Committee (Art. 14 of the Convention).
- 3 - Provincial Councils consisting of from 6 to 15 members were elected on May 30, 1965.
- 4 - Mayors of the autonomous cities and the Prefecture of Saigon are appointed by the Prime Minister .

Decree 69 - NV of 4/9/65 created Municipal Councils of 6 to 16 elected members in the 4 autonomous cities.

Decree 67 - NV of 4/9/65 created the Saigon Prefectural Council of 30 elected members.
- 5 - Regional Administrative Assistants for Civil Affairs are appointed by the Prime Minister to assist Corps Commanders in performance of duties as the Government Delegates. Arrêté 805 - TTP NV. 4/19/64.
- 6 - Village Administrative Committees of 3 to 6 members are appointed by the Province Chiefs . Village Citizen's Councils of 5 to 11 members are elected.
Decree 203 - d/NV. 5/31/64.



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
|  | NATIONAL BOUNDARY |
|  | REGIONAL BOUNDARIES |
|  | PROVINCE BOUNDARIES |
|  | DISTRICT BOUNDARIES |
|  | NATIONAL CAPITAL & |
| | AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE |
|  | AUTONOMOUS CITY |
|  | PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OR |
| | CHIEF TOWN |
|  | OTHER IMPORTANT COMMUNITIES |

UNOFFICIAL AS OF AUGUST 1965
USOM / PUBLIC ADMIN DIVISION.

LIST OF PROVINCES & CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION

<u>REGION I</u>			<u>REGION III</u>		
<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CHIEF TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CHIEF TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Quang Nam	Hoi An	19,000	Bien Hoa	Bien Hoa	43,000
Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai	10,000	Binh Duong	Phu Cuong	31,000
Quang Tin	Tam Ky	11,000	Binh Long	An Loc	14,000
Quang Tri	Quang Tri	12,000	Binh Tuy	Ham Tan	11,000
Thua Thien	Hue **	113,000	Hau Nghia	Khiem Cuong	2,000
	Da Nang **	162,000	Long An	Tan An	23,000
			Long Khanh	Xuan Loc	17,000
			Phuoc Long	Phuoc Binh	2,000
			Phuoc Tuy	Phuoc Le	10,000
			Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh	20,000
				Vung Tau **	42,000
<u>REGION II</u>			<u>REGION IV</u>		
Binh Dinh	Qui Nhon	52,000	An Giang	Long Xuyen	27,000
Binh Thuan	Phan Thiet	62,000	An Xuyen	Quang Long	35,000
Khanh Hoa	Nha Trang	57,000	Ba Xuyen	Khanh Hung	45,000
Darlac	Ban Me Thuot	33,000	Bac Lieu	Vinh Loi	20,000
Kontum	Kontum	20,000	Chau Doc	Chau Phu	11,000
Pleiku	Pleiku	15,000	Chuung Thien	Vi Thanh	3,000
Lam Dong	Bao Loc	11,000	Dinh Tuong	My Tho	67,000
Ninh Thuan	Phan Rang	25,000	Go Cong	Go Cong	18,000
Phu Bon	Hau Bon	3,000	Kien Giang	Rach Gia	48,000
Phu Yen	Tuy Hoa	25,000	Kien Hoa	Truc Giang	18,000
Quang Duc	Gia Nghia	3,000	Kien Phong	Cao Lanh	5,000
Tuyen Duc	Dalat **	60,000	Kien Tuong	Moc Hoa	7,000
			Phong Dinh	Can Tho	77,000
			Vinh Binh	Phu Vinh	20,000
			Vinh Long	Vinh Long	33,000
<u>CAPITAL MILITARY ZONE</u>					
<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CAPITAL CITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>			
Gia Dinh	Gia Dinh	78,000			
	Sai Gon	1,662,000			
Con Son	Con Son ***	2,000			

- Projected to July, 1965
- ● Autonomous City
- ● ● Administrative Delegation as of April 21, 1965 and included in Capital Military Zone.

CHIEF TOWN POPULATION
FURNISHED BY NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

HONG KONG, BRITISH CROWN COLONY

During the period November 11-15, 1966, the committee viewed the resettlement problem in Hong Kong caused by the great number of new arrivals into the crown territory. Consultations were held with the Governor of the Crown colony, U.S. Government officials and the local representative of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The committee was afforded an opportunity to visit each particular area in the colony and to inspect each resettlement facility.

The committee was informed that nearly 1,500,000 Chinese live in squatter areas, on rooftops, and in cottage areas and large apartment-type "estates," almost all of them under the supervision of the Hong Kong Resettlement Department.

At the end of March 1965, there were approximately 777,000 people living in the resettlement "estates" and cottage areas; but over 620,000 people still remained in surveyed squatter areas or on rooftops, of whom nearly 80,000 were living in temporary resite areas. (This figure excludes the larger squatter population in the New Territories outside Tsuen Wan district, which is not the concern of the resettlement department.) These two categories—ex-squatters now resettled and squatters not yet resettled—together make up more than one-third of Hong Kong's total population.

The roots of the resettlement problem go back to World War II and the immediate postwar period. During the Japanese occupation, many residents had left or been expelled from the colony, and the population at the end of the war had dropped to 600,000. The liberation of Hong Kong, followed by the political situation in China, led to the return of former residents together with great numbers of immigrants, so that by 1950 the population had risen to over 2,300,000. Existing accommodations, already overcrowded before 1941 and badly depleted during the war years, were completely unable to cope with the numbers involved. The result was that those who could not find conventional housing took to building shacks illegally wherever they could find space for them, at first in the urban areas and then on the hillsides. Many of these "squatters" were, of course, refugees from China, but considerable numbers were old Hong Kong residents who had been bought out of their homes by wealthier immigrants. In spite of the tremendous amount of homebuilding which has taken place in recent years in both the government and private sectors, even today squatting continues on a large scale. Refugees continue to enter Hong Kong, presently in a trickle but occasionally in a flood, as in the summer of 1962. There is the rapid natural increase in population, gross overcrowding in tenements and, what is becoming more and more pertinent as the pace of redevelopment of old property speeds up, are the many new accommodations which the former users of the land cannot afford. In spite of constant action by the Government, it is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 new illegal structures or extensions to old ones exist at any one time, distinguished from the

46,000 ground huts and 9,500 rooftop huts, all illegal but "tolerated" according to surveys made at various times between 1959 and 1964. The squatter population has, it is estimated, grown at the rate of about 100,000 a year.

Attempts to solve the problem date back to 1948 when persons in the central urban areas, mostly living on war-damaged sites, were offered the opportunity to resettle in what were then more outlying districts. These were called resettlement areas and in them settlers built their own huts, while the Government provided certain basic requirements, such as paths, drains, a water supply, latrines, and public lighting. This was followed, from 1952 on, by the construction of considerable numbers of cottages for rent or sale to squatters by charitable and non-profit-making organizations. Useful as these attempts were to come to grips with the problem, they could be no more than palliatives. There were far too many squatters and with the definite shortage of land in the colony, this form of land utilization was quite uneconomic. It became obvious that multistory blocks were the only answer, but before any decision was taken the greatest fire in Hong Kong's history occurred. Overnight, on Christmas Day 1953, 53,000 people living in the densely packed Shek Kip Mei squatter area in Kowloon lost their homes. Although by no means the first serious fire in a squatter area, this was the worst, and it precipitated Government action on a large scale. Within weeks, the first two-story buildings were ready on the fire site and, within months, the first six-story (later seven-story) blocks. Then, in April 1954, the resettlement department was created to look after the new resettlement blocks, take over the existing cottage areas, and be generally responsible for the control and resettlement of squatters. By the end of March 1965, it was managing the 354 multistory estate blocks in 17 "estates," 12 factory blocks built by the public works department, and 14 cottage areas; it was landlord to 777,000 people and had cleared 3.7 square miles of precious land (about one-hundredth of the colony's total land area) for development.

The Government has now instituted a stepped-up building program of 900,000 resettlement units (a unit being defined as 24 square feet of designed living space per adult) over the 6-year period ending March 31, 1970, with a technical planning target of 1,900,000 units up to April 1974.

There are now 14 cottage areas in Kowloon, Hong Kong Island, and the New Territories, containing 8,905 stone or brick cottages and 2,761 wooden huts, in addition to 351 shops and 86 factories and workshops; 74,729 authorized settlers and 14,817 tolerated unauthorized persons live in them. (Tolerated unauthorized persons are those who came into the areas before the end of December 1961. By a decision of the urban council they have been allowed to stay and will be eligible for resettlement when the area in which they live is redeveloped.)

Although the settlers themselves constructed the first buildings, many of the cottages were built by charitable and nonprofitmaking organizations. For instance, the National Catholic Welfare Conference has built 2,744 stone cottages, the Methodist Board of Mission, 522, and the Church World Service, 401. Another body, the Hong Kong Settlers Housing Corp., was set up in September 1952, financed partly by government and partly by private subscription. In the next few years it built over 1,500 cottages which it sold under a

hire-purchase arrangement to their occupants, who are in full ownership of them. Some of the voluntary agencies prefer to administer the cottages they have built; that is, they collect the rent, manage the tenancies, and carry out maintenance and repair work under the department's general guidance. Other agencies have transferred the ownership of their cottages to the government, and the resettlement department administers them.

Of the 777,000 people (including tolerated unauthorized persons) who now live in accommodations administered by the resettlement department the great majority live in the multistory estates. These are mainly in urban Kowloon, but have also spread to two districts of Hong Kong Island and to the New Territories.

In the 11 years that have elapsed since the first six-story blocks were built at Shek Kip Mei, the public works department has constructed 115 resettlement blocks to the initial H-type design and an additional 31 I-type blocks designed to make use of smaller sites.

One striking feature of the resettlement program has been the speed with which blocks have been planned and constructed. By the end of 1954 the architectural office of the public works department had produced standard drawings which made it possible to prepare working drawings and specifications for a building contract at very short notice. An example of this is a 7-story building containing 840 rooms which was one of the first to be constructed at the Li Cheng Uk estate. Once the piling had been completed, this building was finished in about 8 weeks. By the end of first financial year in which permanent resettlement buildings were planned and constructed, 17 of 6 or 7 stories, containing in all 8,508 rooms, were completed, and plans for building an additional 25 blocks containing 12,698 rooms were well advanced. This good start has not been an isolated phenomenon, and it is a tribute to the colony's efficient building industry as well as to the public works department that by March 31, 1965, 354 multistory blocks had been constructed, comprising 140,485 rooms. The number of authorized persons living in the estates at the end of March 1965 was 681,134, an increase of 136,979 during the year. In addition, there were under 7,000 tolerated unauthorized persons, compared with about 31,000 a year previously.

Except for a few cottages, all construction has been financed by local government. Capital expenditures on the cottages, multistory estates and factories, including buildings, site formation, piling, and engineering work has totaled approximately \$78 million (HK\$444,514,393) in the 11 years of the resettlement department's existence. In the same period some \$23 million (HK\$131,232,556) in revenue was realized from permit fees and rents. The government-owned cottages rent for \$1.75 and \$2.63 per month. A standard room of 120 square feet (for partition into subrooms by the tenant) originally rented for \$2.75 per month. The aim in fixing rents is to meet all annually recurrent costs and to recover the original capital cost, including land at one-third of its market value, in 40 years with compound interest at 3½ percent per annum.

The committee left Hong Kong greatly impressed with what had been accomplished in the resettlement of new arrivals. The analysis of the problem, the planning and the execution of the plan certainly serve as an example of what can be done in any refugee or displaced person situation.

TIBETAN REFUGEES IN INDIA

The special subcommittee, between November 21 and 24, 1966, conferred with Indian officials and the Buddhist community in New Delhi regarding the situation of the refugees from Tibet who are now in India and Nepal. The committee inspected temporary refugee facilities established by Buddhist monks near New Delhi and also visited other refugees who are living independently or who are employed and do not require assistance. The committee was impressed both with the adjustment that refugees have made in India and with the operation of the camps.

The committee noted that there is a coordinated program between the Indian Government, the U.S. AID program and the Dalai Lama to assist the resettlement of Tibetans in dairy and agricultural settlements and sheepherding and to assist wherever possible with employment opportunities such as in roadbuilding work. The relationship between the Dalai Lama and the Indian Government is cooperative and plans have been made to resettle 20,000 refugees in agricultural projects on land donated by the Indian Government at elevations suitable for Tibetans. Plans are also in the preliminary stages for the development and resettlement of refugees in industrial areas. In the meantime, the Indian Government, notwithstanding the problems of unemployment, has done much to integrate the refugees in their present surroundings. The voluntary agencies have rendered great assistance in this phase.

The U.S. maintains assistance programs for the Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal, most of whom fled from Tibet in 1959 and 1960 at the time the Dalai Lama made his escape. Since relatively few new refugees are presently arriving from Tibet, the basic problem is to assist in providing permanent reestablishment for the estimated 50,000 refugees now in India and 8,000 in Nepal. As of June 30, 1965, the United States had contributed a total of \$4.2 million through the Tibetan refugee program and the food for peace program toward resolving this problem.

The food for peace program, administered by AID under the authority of Public Law 480, furnishes U.S. agricultural commodities for distribution to the Tibetan refugees by American and international voluntary agencies under agreements between such agencies and AID. Foodstuffs contributed under this program as of June 30, 1965, cost \$2.8 million.

The Tibetan refugee program is administered by the Department of State under the authority of Public Law 87-510. This program has supported projects which provide food, housing, medical care, technical training, and agricultural assistance to the Tibetan refugees. These projects are implemented by American and international voluntary agencies under contractual arrangements with the Tibetan refugee program. As of June 30, 1965, the U.S. has allocated about \$1.4 million in support of such projects.

An estimated 45,000 Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal have benefited through these two programs.⁸

⁸ See appendix.

The Tibetans still maintain their desire to return to their own country as soon as such return is possible; however, they fully realize that this is not feasible in the near future and consequently are accepting integration into the Indian economy. In the meantime, the Tibetans are striving not to lose their national and ethnic identity. The committee was advised that the United States will continue to support the Government of India resettlement programs for Tibetans in new communities where they can preserve their customs and religion.

APPENDIX

[From the Agency for International Development, Department of State]

HOW TO HELP PEOPLE IN VIETNAM

A number of people have been asking how to help in Vietnam, especially problems of collecting and shipping items such as soap, clothes, and the like.

Because of military priorities, as well as the difficulties of shipping private goods through government channels, the U.S. Government, with very few exceptions, is not in a position to ship and distribute privately collected goods to Vietnam. The principal exception was America's Christmas train and trucks (ACTT), sponsored by the U.S. Jaycees, the Young Democratic Clubs of America, and the Young Republican National Federation.

Some of the goods collected in this campaign have already been shipped. In accordance with the originally agreed ACTT plan, the remainder of these goods have been inventoried, and are being packed for shipment to Vietnam as needed and called for by our representatives in Vietnam.

At the present time, all privately collected shipments must be made either directly through the mails (APO to individual servicemen), or through voluntary agencies. There are 19 of these agencies whose programs are supported and partly financed by AID which are engaged in relief and welfare work in Vietnam. (See attached descriptive list.) APO shipments to individual servicemen should be made only in response to a need and use verified by the serviceman involved.

Before beginning to collect things, you should get in touch with the voluntary agencies to see what items various agencies will handle. AID reimburses ocean-freight costs for supplies donated to these agencies.

Most voluntary agencies, of course, will accept cash donations and this is usually the best way to contribute. Some of them, such as CARE, have special kits which can be contributed for Vietnam.

If you are interested in helping children, you should contact the Foster Parents' Plan, the Christian Children's Fund, or the World Vision Relief Organization, mentioned on the attached list.

Doctors or dentists interested in volunteering to serve on a short-term basis in Vietnam without salary but with expenses paid should contact Project Vietnam, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20007. Many are now doing this.

The persons responsible for these programs in AID are:

Mr. Howard S. Kresge, Director, Voluntary Foreign Aid Service, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20523, telephone: DU 3-5434.

Mr. George Goss, Vietnam Relief Coordinator, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20523, telephone: DU 3-7609 or DU 3-4638.

U.S. VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE, VIETNAM REFUGEE PROGRAMS

American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.

Personnel: 4 United States; 10 local (anticipated).

The American Friends Service Committee has made grants to Vietnamese youth and social welfare groups. In February 1966, a campbased program for displaced persons will be initiated in one of the Provinces with a large concentration of refugees. The precise location is still to be determined. The program will include self-help projects, training programs in basic manual skills for adult women and young people, training in simple homemaking skills, and educational and recreational programs.

Cooperating agencies and governments: AID, Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of South Vietnam.

Asia Foundation, San Francisco, Calif.

Resident program initiated in 1956.

Personnel: 2 United States; 1 contract employee; 11 local.

Communications: Encourages and supports training programs for journalists.

Education: Supports Universities of Saigon, Hue, and Van Hanh (Buddist) University. Provides consultants on student counseling. Assists science education and scientific research. Provides general support and finances field trips and equipment for the Geographic Research Center. Supports evening vocational training course conducted by the Vietnamese Engineers & Technicians Association. Assists the Confederation of Christian Labor in organizing and maintaining 10 adult-education centers. Assists the Popular Cultural Association's program for adult education and technical courses. Supports further education or students from mountain populations. Awards grants for study and observation abroad where pertinent to other programs.

Public administration: Assists the National Voluntary Service program and Voluntary Youth Workcamp Association. Arranges and supports travel and observation tours for civil servants. Provides consultant services to Foreign Ministry Training Center.

Rural development: Provides the services of a U.S. sociologists for the Cooperatives & Farmers Association.

Cooperating agencies: Cooperates with other local and international programs and agencies.

CARE, New York, N.Y.

Program initiated in 1954.

Personnel: 5 United States; 30 locals.

Current efforts are focused on emergency relief through the distribution of several standard packages which contain rice, salt, and fish sauce (nuoc mam); textile sufficient to clothe a family of five; sewing kits for alteration of used clothing; building reconstruction tools; and midwifery kits. Also distribute soap and foodstuffs donated by U.S. manufacturers. School kits and physical education equipment are provided to children in refugee centers and rural schools. Sewing machines and needle trade kits are provided to rehabilitation training centers in 44 provinces. A pilot project to supply seeds and agricultural hand tools to refugee families resettled on marginal land is being developed.

Distributions are accomplished through the Ministry of Social Affairs and provincial chiefs, other voluntary agencies, USOM provincial representatives and military civic affairs teams.

Plans: The original food crusade proposal provided for the distribution of food crusade units to refugees from the north in the Saigon area. However, since the Saigon refugees are currently receiving 7 piasters a day which enables them to maintain, by local standards, a fairly good level of subsistence, CARE is shifting its assistance to critical areas in the provinces.

When conditions permit, construction of rural schools will resume; farmers will be assisted in rebuilding farms and communities through cooperative self-help programs; resettlement and land reclamation projects will be initiated by implementing Public Law 480 and providing tools and materials.

A proposal to process U.S. title II cotton fiber into yarn for distribution to members of the textile cooperative is under consideration. If approved, 3,000 looms, which are idle owing to the shortage of yarn, will be reactivated and the fabric produced will be purchased by CARE for its textile package.

Plans were made for coordinated effort between CARE, IVS, and USOM to help some 201,000 refugees (about 42,000 families) in 8 coastal provinces: Binh Thuan, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, Thua Thien, and Quang Tu. Under this plan CARE would supply 3 liters of fish sauce (nuoc mam), 1 month's ration, to each family. The other cooperating agencies would distribute other commodities. The distribution program would cover a period of 10 months. However, because of transportation problems, this plan has not been implemented as yet.

Cooperating agencies and governments: Ministries of Social Welfare, Health, Interior, Armed Forces, and Finance; Chinese Technical Agricultural Mission; USOM, U.S. military civic action teams; U.S. Special Forces, Catholic Relief Services, Foster Parents Plan, Mennonite Central Committee, and the Asia Foundation.

Catholic Relief Services, NCWC, New York, N.Y.

Program initiated in 1954.

Personnel: 7 United States; 1 international; 20 local.

Expenditures: 1965, \$380,399; 1966, \$464,000 (22-percent increase over 1965).

Cooperatives, credit unions, and loans: Develops and equips farming and fishing cooperatives. Provides revolving funds for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers for small farmers.

Education: Constructed and operates 12 vocational training centers. Operates domestic training hostels for Montagnard girls at Kontum. Conducts a primary school with 11 paying classes and 4 nonpaying classes at Gia Dinh, and a secondary school for 1,200 pupils at Saigon.

Food production and agriculture: Provides instruction and equipment for agricultural self-help projects, and loans to small farmers for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers. Supports bread and noodle-making projects.

Material aid: Provides food for 1.3 million needy persons and refugees (including Montagnards and relocated villagers) through a family feeding project. This includes 180,000 children through a school feeding project and 20,000 persons in institutions such as orphanages, leprosaria, hospitals, child welfare centers, etc., and 5,000 health cases. Milk is distributed daily to 3,000 children at Anti-tuberculosis Center of Saigon. Cares for over 700 people (over 500 children) at the center of Binh-Loi. Assists with foods, medicines, clothing, the civic action programs of United States and South Vietnamese military. Providing special shipments of condensed milk, baby food, salt for war victims in 1965-66, in addition to U.S. surplus foods. Food distribution to refugee centers at Qui-Nhon, Da Nang, and Nha-Trang has been increased.

Medicine and pupil health: Distributes medicines and equipment to mission clinics throughout Vietnam. Provides assistance and support in the construction, equipping and operation of the following medical facilities: Our Lady of Good Counsel Hospital in Honai, Minh Quy Hospital in Kontum, Children's Hospital in Dalat, Center for Rehabilitation of Polio Victims in Saigon, Home for Undernourished Children in Saigon, jungle hospitals in Fyan and Kynda, five rural dispensaries, and five leprosariums. Operates a free dental and ophthalmic clinic at Our Lady of Good Counsel Hospital. Started a dispensary at Gia Dinh which will include a social branch in hygiene, sanitation and child care.

Social welfare: Aids in equipping and construction of an orphanage in An Vac; supports orphanages at Saigon, Go Vap, and at Boys' Town in Go Vap. Adopt-a-Family program founded by the National Council of Catholic Women. Provides technical training to refugees, and also has inaugurated employment programs for refugees at Saigon; has already placed 5,000 refugees, aims at placing 15,000. Construction of housing for refugees; orphanages and schools for refugee children.

Plans: During the coming year, CRS plans to ship about 1,600 tons of clothing, footwear, and bedding materials. The number of joint assistance programs with the U.S. military forces under the auspices of the military's "civic action" cam-

paign will be increased. In these programs CRS supplies the food, clothing, and medicines while the military transport and deliver the materials in areas that CRS cannot reach. A pilot joint distribution operation in the Mekong Delta area has proven immensely successful.

In the Qui-Nohn area, CRS would like to erect 3 emergency orphanages for at least 450 orphans. Classrooms are also urgently needed—about 35 should be constructed. For this, CRS would need cement, corrugated roofing, and other building materials which USOM has in supply. CRS is in the process of obtaining funds for labor and minor materials. Ten refugee teachers have been located who will be paid by the South Vietnam Government once the schools are provided.

Cooperating agencies and governments: U.S. Government donates food; CRS-NCWC, Catholic Medical Mission Board, World Medical Relief, and private individuals supply medicines and medical equipment; Vietnamese Government provides storage and inland freight. Caritas-Oslo, Caritas-Internationalis, Misereor, Oxfam, Australian Bishops Conference, CORSO, are providing special funds and shipments of foods for refugees of 1965-66 crisis through CRS-NCWC.

Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York, N.Y.

First mission established in 1911.

Personnel: 105 missionaries (17 currently on furlough) of whom about 16 are involved in vocational training, academic instruction, and social welfare activities. Two staff members currently on loan to World Vision.

Expenditures: Devoted to salaries of missionaries; programs supported by local churches with some assistance from Mennonite Central Committee (MCC).

Operates a youth center in Saigon where approximately 500 students are enrolled in English classes taught full time by 2 missionaries and part time by 6 missionaries. Operates a youth center in Hue where a vocational training program has been initiated with the cooperation of National Association of Evangelicals-World Relief Commission and Mennonite Central Committee-Church World Service (for further details on this project see NAE-WRC). Maintain a leprosarium in Ban Me Thuot. (Three U.S. nurses and three administrative personnel.) Cooperate in relief work with MCC.

Cooperating agencies: Mennonite Central Committee, World Vision, Pocket Testament League (United States), Bible Meditation League, NAE-WRC (United States).

Christian Children's Fund, Richmond, Va.

Program initiated in 1953.

Personnel: 1 U.S. nurse, 4 U.S. administrative personnel; about 30 local.

Expenditures: 1965, \$11,000 for affiliated child care projects; \$32,000 for own facilities. 1966, \$100,000 has been assigned for expanded program.

Maintains an orphanage for 250 children at Nha-Trang, owned and operated by CCF. Assists 150 children in Ban Me Thuot in 3 affiliated child care centers for the rehabilitation of children with arrested leprosy and for the care of children of parents ill with leprosy. Contributes to the support of 60 children in the World Wide Evangelism Home, and orphanage in Danang.

Plans: A permanent U.S. field representative will be placed in Saigon. In the next few months a program will be developed to care for about 5,000 children through the family helper care projects. These projects will provide for personnel, each of whom will be responsible for about 100 families to whom money and commodities will be provided for the care of their children. An in-service training program for child care workers will also be developed in conjunction with these projects.

Cooperating agencies and governments: All facilities are operated with the cooperation of the Christian and Missionary Alliance and the National Vietnamese Church. U.S. AID commodities are received through the Vietnamese Government. Commodities and some financial support are also provided by the Mennonite Central Committee.

Church World Service,
National Council of Churches, New York, N.Y.

See Vietnam Christian Service.

Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities, Salunga, Pa.

Program initiated in 1957.

Personnel: Eight United States.

Maintains a hostel in Saigon for 20 students. Plans are being made to erect a building for a day-care nursery which is now housed in the hostel. Conducts English classes for 300 persons.

Foster Parents' Plan, New York, N.Y.

Program initiated in 1957.

Personnel: 1 Canadian (director); 35 Vietnamese including 22 social workers.

Expenditures: 1965, \$701,000 (exclusive of gifts parceled) of which \$617,305 went for cash grants and goods, and \$8,495 went for surgical and medical needs; \$62,257 cash gifts; \$19,960 gift parcels. 1966, \$778,000 (exclusive of gifts and gift parcels) of which \$673,000 will go for cash grants and goods and \$10,000 for surgical and medical needs.

Social welfare: Provides welfare assistance including financial aid, food, clothing, household goods and regular counseling by trained local social workers to 5,100 children and their families (about 25,000 people). Special emphasis is placed on enabling children to obtain academic education or vocational training. Additional funds are available for self-help endeavors and for emergencies.

Medical aid: Pays for emergency surgical and medical needs of individual children and their families. Have special financial and treatment arrangements with the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital in Saigon and with the Evangelical Clinic at Nha-Trang.

Centers of operation: Saigon, Bannethuot, Bien Hoa and Honai area, Binh Tuy, Blao, Cantho, Dalat, Danang, Dilinh, Don Bosco, Dran, Gia Kiem, Lac Lam, Moc Hoa, My Tho, Nha-Trang, Phan Thiet, Tuy Hoa.

Cooperating agencies and governments: The Vietnamese Government, the American Embassy in Saigon, USOM (informally), the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital at Saigon, the Evangelical Clinic at Nha-Trang, and public hospitals and clinics.

International Rescue Committee, New York, N.Y.

Program initiated in 1965.

Personnel: Two U.S. representatives.

Provide supplementary funds for food purchases, clothing, educational equipment, and personnel to the 70 existing institutions for war-orphaned children. Assisting the Vietnamese Orphans Sponsorship Association which is engaged in building children's villages in areas of refugee concentrations, and the Military Dependents Welfare Society which is concerned with the orphaned children of members of the Vietnamese armed forces.

Medicine and public health: Collected over \$150,000 worth of prescription drugs donated by U.S. drug companies which now await shipment. Currently recruiting for six medical teams (each comprising two doctors, two nurses, and one technician) who will be stationed in provincial hospitals between Hue and Saigon.

Cooperating agencies: In its medical recruitment program IRC is currently cooperating with the American Medical Association, American Nurses Association, Metropolitan Association of Technologists, Cuban Doctors in Exile, and various hospitals in New York City.

International Social Service, American Branch, New York, N.Y.

In September 1965, ISS reestablished operation in Vietnam.

Personnel: One American-trained Vietnamese social worker; six to eight Vietnamese and foreign volunteers.

Expenditures: 1965, under \$10,000. Tentative budget calls for \$70,000 in 1966. Providing individualized social services to families and children. Emphasis is on needs and problems of homeless children.

Plans: Expanded program of casework services to deal with problems arising from increasing contact and involvement of Americans and Vietnamese nationals: transferring children from orphanage to family care. Will collaborate with schools of social work in the training of Vietnamese casework personnel.

Cooperating agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs, Foster Parents Plan, Caritas School of Social Work.

International Voluntary Services, Washington, D.C.

Program initiated in 1957.

Personnel: Teachers, 28 United States, 1 Canadian; agriculturalists, 16 United States, 1 Canadian (1 agriculturalist from Taiwan and 2 from the Philippines will be stationed in Vietnam in the near future); administrative, 5 United States; interpreters and clerical, 10 Vietnamese. Since both the education and agricultural programs are operated in existing Vietnamese facilities maintained by the Vietnamese Government, IVS personnel work closely with their Vietnamese counterparts in the schools, agricultural extension programs and government.

Expenditures: 1965, \$275,000 (about half of the program is financed on a cost contract basis with U.S. AID; this figure also includes the dollar value of payments by the Vietnamese Government for rent, living allowances, vehicles, and vehicle maintenance).

Education: IVS teachers are assigned to existing Vietnamese schools to provide instruction at secondary level in various subject areas (including English and science) and vocational skills; cooperate in in-service training for teachers; organize extracurricular and community activities.

Food production and agriculture: IVS agriculturalists participate in applied research projects at Vietnamese agriculture experiment stations; in government-sponsored extension work among the farmers, and in the training of Vietnamese technicians.

Community development: Work with Vietnamese student groups to enlist interest and voluntary aid in rural development and civic improvement.

Centers of operation: About 20 locations in the central highlands, coastal lowlands, and Mekong Delta.

Lutheran World Relief, New York, N.Y.

See Vietnam Christian Service.

Medical Mission Sisters, Philadelphia, Pa.

Program initiated in 1960.

Personnel: 8 United States (2 M.D.'s, 4 nurse-midwives, 1 medical technologist and 1 administrative assistant); 2 Filipinos (1 pharmacist and 1 administrative assistant); and 41 Vietnamese (2 assistant nurses and 39 aids and other employees).

Expenditures: 1965, approximately \$24,000; 1966, similar to 1965.

Medicine and public health: Staffs, equips, and maintains Holy Family Hospital, in Qui-Nhon (opened 1960). This is a general hospital with 40 beds, 10 bassinets and an outpatient department. The original buildings were constructed by the Diocese of Qui-Nhon on land provided by the diocese. MISEREOR, the German bishops organization, contributed funds for the outpatient department. In 1965, 2,700 inpatients and 26,000 outpatients were served. At present MMS is providing funds for the construction of a hospital addition in the late spring of 1966 to increase the hospital capacity to 75 beds and to open a school of nursing within 6 months. The Vietnam Government has given two additional tracts of land for future expansion of the hospital and training school. Catholic Relief Services contributes foodstuffs and clothing for the patients of the hospital and for the refugees in the area around the hospital and visited by the sisters.

Cooperating agencies and governments: Diocese of Qui-Nhon, Government of Vietnam, Catholic Relief Services, and MISEREOR.

Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa.

See Vietnam Christian Service.

National Association of Evangelicals, World Relief Commission (NAE-WRC),¹ Long Island City, N.Y.

In 1965, NAE-WRC signed a contract with the Government of Vietnam to carry out programs of direct relief, education, and technical assistance. The main emphasis is on the development and training of local leadership to serve the peasant population.

Personnel: Administrative, three United States and one Canadian. About 15 Paxaman will be provided by the Mennonite Central Committee. As program develops it is anticipated that about 30 Vietnamese may be employed in various administrative and training capacities. About 75 Vietnamese refugees are

currently employed in various farm and building projects related to the training center.

Expenditures: 1966, \$40,000. It is anticipated that as the programs in agriculture and industry are developed and become self-sufficient, expenditures will decrease.

Since 1961, a vocational training center in Hue has been in operation. An expanded central training and research center, the Christian Lay Leadership Center, is now being developed for Hue, which will include primary, secondary, and technical schooling; on the job training in agriculture and industry; assistance for war orphans and under-privileged youth; understanding of the Christian faith and life; development of community leadership and self-help extension projects. The Mennonite Central Committee will contribute \$10,000 toward the building of the center and some personnel. All assets and personnel involved in the center are now located on farm property about 3 miles from Hue. The center will be developed along the following schedule:

1966-67: Training of a nucleus group of Vietnamese to become teachers. Emphasis on the development of the farm, school, indigenous industries, dormitories, and grade school.

1966-69: Enlarging enrollment; continuing to develop farm, industries, dormitories, and school; start of a vocational-academic high school and Christian leadership school.

1969-71: Total enrollment projected to at least 500 students. Fulfillment of all aspects of program initiated previously. All programs should be under Vietnamese leadership within this time.

Plans are being developed to establish similar vocational training centers at Kontum, Quang Ngai, and Tuy Hoa. The Mennonite Central Committee will contribute some personnel.

Cooperating agencies and governments: U.S. AID, USOM, Mennonite Central Committee, Christian Children's Fund, Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the Government of Vietnam.

People-to-People Health Foundation (Project HOPE), Washington, D.C.

Program initiated in 1961.

Personnel: Three United States (one physician and two nurses).

Medicine and public health: Established in Saigon the first orthopedic rehabilitation clinic in South Vietnam. Medical staff is teaching and training local medical personnel while caring for the sick and infirm.

Cooperating agencies and governments: U.S. Department of State, U.S. AID, and U.S. Navy.

Project Concern, Coronado, Calif.

Program initiated in March 1964.

Personnel: 5 United States (1 doctor, 2 laboratory technicians, 1 administrator, and 1 nurse); 1 Canadian nurse; 2 Chinese doctors; 50 full-time Vietnamese.

Education: Operates medical training program for young Vietnamese. They are instructed in dispensing first aid, the use of several basic drugs, diagnosis, and public health procedures.

Medicine and public health: Operates a 25-bed hospital in Da Mpao hamlet near Dalat. An extension has recently been added to the hospital. Clinics treat Montagnards living in 25 surrounding villages. Operates a medical training program for young Vietnamese who are instructed in first aid care and public health procedures. The village medical officer program has trained 35 young Vietnamese who return to their villages recognized and certified by the Vietnamese Government.

Equipment, material aid, and relief: Supplies hygiene kits and medicines, and food to counteract vitamin deficiency.

Plans: A hospital building made available by the Vietnamese Government at Cheo Reo, Phu Bon Province, will be staffed by June 1966. Program expansion will include additional 20-bed hospital unit, a VMO training program, and an associated village visitation activity.

Cooperating agencies and governments: Agency for voluntary foreign aid. Supplies, financial help, and facilities are received from many individuals and private organizations. The Government of Vietnam has assisted in providing buildings and digging wells and improvements.

Project HOPE.

See People-to-People Health Foundation.

Project Vietnam, Washington, D.C.

Program initiated in 1965.

Personnel: 2 United States (1 doctor, 1 secretary) in 1965; 42 volunteer U.S. physicians participated. In 1966 a minimum of 200 physicians are expected to participate.

Medicine and public health: Provides volunteer American physicians for a minimum period of 60 days each, to work with permanent USOM physicians in Saigon and in provincial hospitals throughout Vietnam including Danang, Nhatrang, Can Tho, and Rach Gia. Transportation and living expenses are provided, but no salary is paid. Physicians in the fields of general practice, internal medicine, general surgery, and orthopedic surgery are utilized in larger numbers, together with a smaller number of physicians in other specialties.

Cooperating agencies and governments: Logistic support is provided by the public health division of USOM, which is responsible for the field operation of the project. Funds are provided by the Agency for International Development, through a contract with the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.

Save the Children Federation, and Community Development Foundation, Norwalk, Conn.

SCF has initiated a \$50,000 emergency drive to carry out a child-family-community sponsorship program and a community self-help program jointly with CDF utilizing small grants as incentives. Field counselors, specialized in community development and self-help techniques will counsel and provide assistance to family and community groups resettling in militarily secure areas. One staff representative is expected shortly in Saigon.

Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Service, Washington, D.C.

Operates Cholon Maternity Home and a 38-bed hospital in Saigon. Medicines are sent to the home and the hospital for distribution through their clinics. During 1965, \$13,000 worth of medicines were sent. A clothing distribution program is also being carried on.

Summer Institute of Linguistics, Santa Ana, Calif.

Program initiated in 1957.

Personnel: Approximately 44 including linguists, other technical personnel, teachers, and medical technicians.

Linguistic investigation, anthropological investigation, and translation work among the following tribes: Bahnar, Bru, Cham, Chrau, Mnong Rolom, Muong, Pacoh, Roglai, Stieng, Tho, and White Thai. Small scale agricultural projects on occasion. Medical services are provided as needed.

Cooperating agencies: Local governments, museums, universities, etc.

Vietnam Christian Service—a new joint program sponsored by Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, and the Mennonite Central Committee to serve refugees and others in the emergency situation in Vietnam. The program will coordinate and expand programs of these agencies and will be administered by the Mennonite Central Committee.

To support this program CWS will make available \$250,000; Lutheran World Relief has allocated \$100,000 of which \$50,000 will go for personnel, \$25,000 for supplies to supplement gifts in kind, and \$25,000 for other program services; and MCC plans to raise \$50,000.

CWS has been in Vietnam since 1954 (no program 1958-64), in 1965 CWS contributed about \$35,000. MCC relief programs were initiated in 1954. In 1965, MCC allocated \$32,500 for their program.

Personnel: The first CWS personnel were four short-term volunteer nurses during 1965 of whom one has remained. There are currently 10 MCC volunteer personnel in Vietnam. An additional 45 volunteers recruited by the 3 sponsors

24 REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN VIETNAM, INDIA, AND HONG KONG

will be sent by September 1966. Majority of personnel will be United States. Three, recruited by CWS, have already arrived and six, recruited by MCC, are en route.

Medicine and public health: In 1961 MCC and Evangelical Church of Vietnam constructed a 35-bed hospital and clinic in Nha-Trang. In 1965 over 40,000 patients were treated in the outpatient clinic program. The hospital has had a census of over 50 patients consistently. About 200 patients participate in a tuberculosis-treatment program. The current contingent of a doctor, two nurses, and a Paxman will be doubled. A social worker will also be added. A 20-bed hospital will be constructed shortly in Pleiku and will be staffed by a doctor, 2 nurses, home economist, and 2 agriculturalist-community development workers. A Saigon project team consisting of a doctor, nurse, home economist, and two social workers will serve a number of refugee colonies in the slum outskirts of the city. A doctor, nurse, community development workers, and home economist will be sent to a refugee colony of 4,000 on the edge of DaNang where a clinic building is available.

Other teams will be sent to aid refugees and resettlement projects at Quang Ngai and Tuy Hoa. Several personnel will be supplied to the NAE-WRC program in Hue and their proposed refugee-training center at Kontum.

Material aid: About 4,250,000 pounds of U.S. Government surplus commodities will be distributed in 1966. Three agencies will also provide cloth, cut garments, new children's clothing, and used clothing, as well as multivitamins, medical supplies, and drugs.

World Rehabilitation Fund, New York, N.Y.

Program initiated in December 1965.

Personnel (to date): One full-time U.S. medical expert; one full-time European prosthetic expert.

Medicine and public health: A national rehabilitation program is being established in which one major center in Saigon and three secondary centers will provide physical rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation, and prosthetic and orthotic services. The projected termination date of the program is December 1968.

Cooperating agencies and governments: Government of Vietnam, USOM, and U.S. AID.

World University Service, New York, N.Y.

Program initiated in 1949.

Personnel: Administrative, 1 U.S. representative, 1 Vietnamese; 50 to 70 Vietnamese students and university faculty members participate through the various committees and projects. Two Vietnamese and one French doctor contribute their services at Saigon Student Health Clinic.

Expenditures: 1966 budget, \$12,800.

Education: Maintains student center for Saigon University students which provides a reading room, meeting rooms, book bank and library, limited dormitory accommodations, and mimeographing facility for duplication of lecture notes and other student aids. Health clinic and dispensary operates 3 days a week and also provides students with medical referral service. Initiated a student cooperative cafeteria in Hue and operates a mimeographing facility for State University of Hue students. A community student center is planned for Dalat in addition to the lending library there. Will distribute educational equipment and clothing received from U.S. campuses.

Cooperating agencies: University of Saigon, State University of Hue, and Dalat University.

World Vision Relief Organization, Inc., Monrovia, Calif.

Program initiated in 1965.

Personnel: One U.S. administrator, one national assistant working with the cooperation of the Vietnamese Evangelical Churches.

Material aid: Distribution in hospitals and 2 refugee centers of some 2,000 hygienic, sewing, and school supply kits each month. Shipment of relief goods including food, vitamins, some clothing, medicines, and medical equipment for distribution in hospitals and to refugees. Shipments included 100 wheelchairs and 1,000 pair of crutches.

Social welfare: Establishment and maintenance of three Christian refugee centers with the cooperation of the National Evangelical Church. Caring for about 300 orphan children with the number growing continually.

Cooperating agencies and governments: U.S. AID, the Vietnamese Government, and the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Worldwide Evangelization Crusade, Post Office Box A, Fort Washington, Pa.

WEC operates a leprosarium accommodating 150 patients at Da Nang and maintains an orphanage there. Eighteen missionaries staff posts in Da Nang, Kontum, Quang Ngai, Quang Tri, and Ba To.

The following agencies maintain programs which involve the provisions of medical and educational equipment and financial support to institutions or individuals in Vietnam or which arrange for the training in the United States of Vietnamese. Their programs, however, do not require the presence in Vietnam of U.S. personnel:

- American Foundation for Overseas Blind, New York, N.Y.
- American Friends of Vietnam, Inc., New York, N.Y.
- American Leprosy Missions, New York, N.Y.
- Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N.J.
- Catholic Medical Mission Board, New York, N.Y.
- China Medical Board of New York, New York, N.Y.
- Christian Medical Society,¹ Oak Park, Ill.
- Cleveland International Program for Youth Leaders and Social Workers, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Damen-Dutton Society, New Brunswick, N.J.
- Darien Book Aid Plan, Inc., Darien, Conn.
- Direct Relief Foundation, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Interchurch Medical Assistance, New York, N.Y.
- International Catholic Auxiliaries, Evanston, Ill.
- International Schools Services, Inc., New York, N.Y.
- Meals for Millions Foundation, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A., Sisters of, Bethesda, Md.
- Salesians of St. John Bosco, New Rochelle, N.Y.
- Thomas A. Dooley Foundation, San Francisco, Calif.
- Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Schenectady, N.Y.
- World Medical Relief, Detroit, Mich.

FREE WORLD AID TO VIETNAM

The following summary of free world aid to Vietnam is based on information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Vietnam:

Thirty-four free world nations have now provided, agreed, or promised to provide aid to Vietnam.

Twenty-nine nations having provided aid include: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Republic of China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Five other nations have agreed or promised to provide aid: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Negotiations are underway between the Government of Vietnam and most of these nations for more aid, and with additional nations for new aid programs.

Of the 34 nations, 10 original nations were providing aid prior to July 15, 1965, when the Government of Vietnam made its major request for increased free world assistance. The 10 original nations are Australia, Canada, Republic of China, France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the United States. The original nations, with aid programs and working relationships already established in Vietnam, are continuing major forms of aid previously committed. Their new and expanded forms of aid have also been substantial.

The free world aid now provided assists both military operations and economic progress. Four forms being provided include:

1. Free world personnel in Vietnam as operational units and as advisory technicians: Reports from embassies in Saigon indicate that personnel now in Vietnam under governmental arrangements, aside from the United States, number 5,160. Of these, 718 are civilian and 4,442 are military personnel. The military forces include combat units, logistics and advisory teams assisting the Vietnamese forces, and a substantial number engaged in engineering and civic action, such as rural construction and medical treatment. Free world personnel, aside from Americans, are now in action in many locations in the Provinces of Vietnam, ranging from Hue in the north to Long Xuyen in the southern delta, encompassing each of the nation's four military corps areas.

2. Vietnamese abroad, in study or training under governmental arrangements: They now number aside from those in the United States, 619 in 9 free world nations.

3. Goods and materials provided or specifically agreed to include substantial amounts of many items such as textbooks, ambulances, cement, medical supplies, iron roofing, windmills, petroleum, hamlet tools, and medical and technical high school equipment.

4. Construction of installations, by free world grants or credits, includes powerplants, university and high school buildings, and industrial complexes.

The attached summary description by country of free world aid for Vietnam includes those 29 nations, aside from the United States, which have provided aid.

Australia

Australia has provided a wide and substantial range of aid to Vietnam since 1956. This assistance encompasses economic and technical assistance and training under the Colombo plan; paramilitary aid under Australia's SEATO aid program; a broad range of material and other assistance under a special aid for Vietnam program, and military combat, training, and logistical support. Australia's aid has had an impact in every province in Vietnam.

Personnel in Vietnam.—1,696.

Provided 100-man AATTV (Australian Army training team, Vietnam), jungle warfare instructors, on duty in the Provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Tin, Khanh Hoa, Thua Thien, Quang Tri, and Quang Ngai. These instructors work with Vietnamese regular, regional, and popular forces down to battalion level (arrived mid-1962).

Provided 73-man RAAFV (Royal Australian Air Force transport flight, Vietnam) with seven RAAF Caribou aircraft based at Vung Tau and flying daily military logistical transport missions in support of Vietnamese military forces (arrived August 1964).

Provided 1,500-man combat force including the headquarters, Royal Australian Army Force, Vietnam, the 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, and support forces of armor, artillery, engineer, signals, light aircraft, and logistic elements, for the defense of Bien Hoa Airbase (arrived August–September 1965).

Provided one surgical team of nine personnel on duty at An Giang Provincial Hospital at Long Xuyen (arrived October 1964).

Provided nine experts to install 50-kilowatt broadcasting station at Ban Me Thout in Darlac Province.

Provided a five-man engineering team together with engineering consultants as necessary. The team's initial tasks will be modernizing and expanding the Bien Hoa town water supply and on provincial roadworks (arrived April 1965).

Vietnamese in Australia.—106.

Provided 106 in training; over 100 returned to Vietnam after completion of training.

Goods and materials.—

Provided a wide range of goods and materials including railway carriages, windmills, generators have been provided since 1956. Deliveries in 1964–65 include communications equipment; 16,000 sets of handtools; 1 million sheets of corrugated galvanized iron; 100 small silos for grain storage; 2 complete sets of roadbuilding equipment; 2 fire trucks for the Vietnam Navy; and for flood relief 50,000 Australian pounds (November 1964).

Provided workshop machinery for Nha Trang Apprentice Training Center (valued at 65,000 Australian pounds), 50-kilowatt broadcasting station at Ban Me Thout (valued at 180,000 Australian pounds), 16,000 blankets and 14,000 cases of sweetened condensed milk (valued at 87,000 Australian pounds, arrived August 4, 1965) for the relief of anti-Communist refugees.

Agreed items being delivered include 130,000 school sets for schoolchildren, over 1 million textbooks for Vietnamese elementary schoolchildren, and materials and equipment for the Bien Hoa water supply (estimated value 450,000 Australian pounds).

Belgium

Goods and materials.—Provided pharmaceutical supplies worth 594,000 Belgian francs for flood relief (December 1964).

The Belgian Government has expressed its desire to send a senior representative to Vietnam to study details of aid for Vietnam, particularly in the medical domain.

Canada

Canada is providing this year \$1,230,000 in aid for Vietnam, with the largest part in training of Vietnamese in Canada.

Personnel in Vietnam.—1.

Provided professor of orthopedics at Saigon University section of Cho Ray Hospital, Saigon.

Vietnamese in Canada.—130.

Provided about 130 on scholarships both academic and technical, most of them for about 4 to 5 years of training, many in engineering. About 65 more students will go this year.

Goods and materials.—

Provided \$150,000 worth of flour in 1964-65. Counterpart funds generated by sales are used for capital construction projects in Vietnam. Since 1958 Canada has provided \$850,000 worth of flour and butter for Vietnam.

Provided \$15,000 worth of various goods for flood relief.

Installations.—

Provided new science building for the medical faculty at the University of Hue, costing 17 million piasters. Construction has passed the halfway mark, with completion expected this year.

Agreed to construction of an auditorium for the faculty of science at Hue University, scheduled to begin soon, costing 7,500,000 piastres.

Agreed to construction of silos for grain storage, costing 500,000 Canadian dollars.

*Republic of China**Personnel in Vietnam.*—109.

Provided 80 experts in agricultural advisory mission (arrived September 1964).

Provided 20-man military psychological warfare group, for training in guerrilla warfare, civic action, social welfare (arrived October 1964).

Provided nine-man electrical power mission, as experts to aid overall development of Vietnamese electrical power capacity (arrived October 1964).

Vietnamese in Taiwan.—Agreed to up to 200 for technical training.

Goods and materials.—

Provided 300 steel plows, 26 prefabricated aluminum warehouses, 30 tons of seed, 100 tons of fertilizer, a half million booklets on modern farming methods, agricultural tools, etc.

Provided for flood relief, 100 tons of rice, 17 tons of seed, 2 tons of medical supplies, all worth \$30,000, plus eight bags of seed (December 1964).

Agreed to 500,000 copies of textbooks for Vietnamese elementary schoolchildren.

Installations.—Provided in September 1964, materials and assistance in construction of an electrical transformer station at Quan Tre near Saigon.

Denmark

Provided pharmaceutical products worth 180,000 Danish crowns for flood relief (November 1964).

*France**Personnel in Vietnam.*—482.

Provided, in 1964, 65 experts under the MFAETV (French Mission for Economic and Technical Assistance to Vietnam). Included 32 French medical personnel—25 at Grall Hospital in Saigon; 2 physicians overseeing the French surgical team annex at Balat Civil Hospital; 3 overseeing Pasteur Institute centers at Saigon, Dalat, and Nha-Trang; 2 professors at Hue Medical School. Six at the Centre de Development Industriel in Saigon. Nine in the Centre National Technique de Phu-Tho near Saigon. Four in the Ecole Superieure Agronomique, Forestiere et Veterinaire at Saigon.

Provided, in 1964, aside from this direct assistance in personnel, it should be noted that France in 1964 had 417 French professors in Vietnam under the French cultural program: 370 professors in 9 French institutions and 47 professors in Vietnamese schools, primarily at Saigon.

Vietnamese in France.—168.

Provided, in 1964, 88 fellowships for technical training, including civil aviation pilot training for 6; and 80 academic fellowships.

Goods and materials.—

Provided low-interest credits of 100 million francs (\$20 million) under the French agreement or financing of imports of French equipment for small and middle Vietnamese industry. Half was agreed to in 1960, another half in October 1963. About 60 percent has been used.

Provided 500,000-franc grant in 1964 for equipment for l'Ecole Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Arts Industriels, of the Centre National Technique de Phu-Tho near Saigon.

Provided 100,000 francs for flood relief.

Installations.—

Provided low-interest credit of 70 million francs in 1960 to aid Vietnamese construction of the major coal-and-chemical complex at An Hoi-Nong San south of Da-Nang. Construction is well underway.

Provided low-interest 5-year credit of 60 million francs under the French agreement of 1960 for construction of Vietnam's largest cement producing complex, with plants at Hatien in Kien Giang and at Thu Duc near Saigon.

Provided, in 1964, 930,000-franc grant for installation of a Centre de Formation de Techniciens de l'Electricite at the Centre de Developement Industriel.

Germany

Personnel in Vietnam.—Provided 12, agreed 14 more, total, 26.

Provided six Germans—a director and five instructors—in the German-taught vocational section at Cao Thang Technical High School in Saigon.

Agreed, in September, to transform the above section into the new Vietnamese-German Technical High School, under construction at Thu Duc near Saigon.

Provided at Hue University, five experts: three physicans in the medical school, a professor of music, a professor of German language.

Agreed to addition of about nine more experts for Hue Medical School.

Provided an expert in forestry at the Department of Rural Affairs, Saigon.

Agreed to two experts, in planning and in exportation.

Vietnamese in Germany.—40 provided, agreed 30 more, total 70.

Provided 40.

Agreed to 20 for 22 months' training as future instructors in the technical high school. A considerable number have previously been trained.

Agreed to 10 for technical training for the An Hoi-Nong San coal and chemical complex south of Da Nang.

Goods and materials.—Provided 30 ambulances for Ministry of Health (arrived March 1965).

Provided a commodity credit of DM15 million for imports of German products such as machine tools, fertilizer, etc. The piaster funds generated go to the National Office of Agricultural Credit to aid farmers, particularly with loans (August 1964).

Provided a credit of DM50 million for development of the major industrial complex at An Hoi-Nong San.

Provided a credit of DM20 million for construction of an abattoir at Saigon-Cholon, and for construction of three merchant ships.

Provided a credit of DM500,000 for construction of the Vietnamese-German Technical High School at Thu Due.

Provided a grant with a value of DM1 million to purchase batteries for receiver-transmitter radios for the Ministry of Information and Psychological Warfare, and of gasoline pumps for the Department of Rural Affairs (March 1965).

Provided 970,000 piasters for flood relief (November 1964).

Greece

Goods and materials.—Provided 11 cases of pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments by Red Cross of Greece (November 1964).

Guatemala

Goods and materials.—Provided 15,000 doses of typhoid-paratyphoid serum, prepared in the laboratories of the Guatemalan Ministry of Public Health (arrived March 1965).

India

Goods and materials.—Provided cloth worth 135,000 piastres for flood relief (December 1964).

The Government of India has under study the creation in Vietnam of a factory for preparation of tea and of another for sugar refining, within the framework of a program of technical assistance and economic cooperation.

India also is considering the provision of equipment necessary for a blood transfusion center.

Iran

Goods and materials.—Provided 1,000 tons (1,400,000 liters) of gasoline (July 1965.)

Ireland

Goods and materials.—Provided 1,000 pounds to Vietnamese Red Cross for flood relief (January 1965).

Israel

Goods and materials.—

Provided \$5,000 worth of pharmaceutical products (November 1964).

Agreed to scholarships for Vietnamese to study in Israel in the technical, economic, and social domains.

Italy

Personnel in Vietnam.—

Provided nine-man surgical team, on duty in Saigon (arrived October 1964).

Provided nine scholarships in science, for last several years.

Japan

Personnel in Vietnam.—6.

Provided a medical team of six at Saigon Hospital. The team brought its own equipment and considerable medical supplies (arrived August 1964).

Vietnamese in Japan.—50.

Provided 45 scholarships.

Provided five Vietnamese in technical training under the Colombo plan.

Goods and materials.—Provided the following, with a value of \$1,500,000: 25 ambulances, 20,000 transistor radios and 19 cases of radio parts, some prefabricated houses, 4,544 cases of pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments and 3,000 emergency medical kits.

Installations.—Agreed to construction of the My Thuan Bridge over the Mekong River near Vinh Long. Action underway.

Agreed to construction of a cardboard plant near Saigon.

Aside from this direct assistance it should be noted that the following economic development has been carried out by Japan under the reparations program.

Personnel in Vietnam.—74.

Provided 70 Japanese technicians at Japan's Danhim Dam power project some 30 miles northwest of Dalat.

Provided four technicians in Japan's construction work on an electric transmission line from Thu Duc to Bien Hoa.

Installations.—

Provided Danhim Dam project, begun in 1960 with installation of last major elements, two turbine generators in late 1964. Japan has provided \$37,000,000 for project, and done the construction, which in 1963 involved more than 500 Japanese technicians. Project includes the Danhim Dam, almost a mile wide across the Danhim River, four turbine generators with a total capacity of 160,000 kilowatts and about 250 kilometers of transmission lines to Thu Duc near Saigon.

Provided an electrical transmission line from Thu Duc to Bien Hoa.

Korea

Personnel in Vietnam.—2,550.

The Korean Military Assistance Group (ROKMAG/V) now numbers some 2,550 personnel, the largest contingent of free world aid personnel in Vietnam aside from U.S. military forces. A Korean combat division is scheduled to arrive in Vietnam in October 1965.

Provided mobile army surgical hospital (MASH) unit, with 130 military medical personnel, arrived in September 1964 and is on duty at Vung Tau station hospital. This large field army hospital unit is assisting Vietnam in caring for sick and wounded from provinces near Vung Tau. The medical unit marks a milestone in Korean foreign policy as Korea's first military aid personnel ever sent overseas.

Provided 10 military instructors in taekwondo (Korean karate), arrived in September 1964. Four are on duty training Vietnamese at the ARVN infantry school at Thu Duc, three at the Vietnamese military academy at Dalat, and three at the naval academy at Nha Trang.

Provided an engineering task force totaling some 2,000 men, including a security battalion for self-defense and an LST to assist the Vietnamese Navy, arrived in the early months of 1965, and was augmented in June 1965 by an additional com-

pany of support and security forces. The engineering task force is engaged in civic action on behalf of the Vietnamese people. It is stationed at Di An Camp in Bien Hoa Province and works primarily in Bien Hoa and Binh Duong Provinces. Assigned missions include construction and repair of provincial roads, bridges, and oxcart crossings; rehabilitation of dispensaries; and building of school classrooms, playgrounds, etc.

Agreed to a Korean Army combat division and the sixth evacuation hospital are scheduled to arrive in Vietnam in October 1965. The hospital will have a 1,000-bed capacity and is staffed by 500 medical personnel.

Laos

Goods and materials.—Provided 1 million kip (\$4,167) for flood relief (February 1965).

Malaysia

Vietnamese in Malaysia.—40.

Provided about 2,000 Vietnamese military officers to receive training in police administration in Malaysia since 1962. Groups of 30 to 60, averaging 40, are regularly sent for about a month's police training which draws upon Malaysian experience in counterinsurgency.

Goods and materials.—Provided previously, substantial amounts of counterinsurgency materials, primarily military and police transport such as armored vehicles.

Netherlands

Goods and materials.—Provided antibiotics worth 200,000 piastres for flood relief (November 1964).

The Government of the Netherlands has expressed its desire to send to Vietnam some surgical personnel with surgical equipment and medical supplies.

The Netherlands also has expressed its intention to provide a certain number of scholarships in agricultural aspects, and to send technicians in tropical agriculture.

New Zealand

Personnel in Vietnam.—132.

Provided six-man surgical team in Qui Nhon. New Zealand sent in its first six-man team in 1963, replaced it with the current team in 1964, has agreed to provide a replacement team for 1965.

Provided 125-man artillery battery on duty at Bien Hoa Airbase.

Provided 25-man New Zealand Army Engineers detachment, on duty in Binh Duong Province, conducting civic action projects. The engineers have built bridges, improved roads and hospitals. They have trained Vietnamese in engineering techniques to meet rural needs by building small cement block factories, marketplaces, housing for regional popular forces, school classrooms and playgrounds, warehouses, etc. (arrived June 1964, assignment completed).

Provided a professor in English language for Saigon University, who also oversees English language examinations for Vietnamese scholarship candidates for several Commonwealth countries (assignment completed, replacement being made).

Vietnamese in New Zealand.—62.

Provided scholarships for 62, about half academic and half in technical training under Colombo plan.

Goods and materials.—

Agreed to a grant of 7,500 pounds for equipment for Nguyen Truong To Technical High School at Saigon (partial shipment made).

Provided 10,000 New Zealand pounds for refugee relief (Aug. 5, 1965).

Installations.—Provided payment for first third in September of \$196,000 to assist construction of new faculty of science buildings at the new Saigon University campus at Thu Duc. Construction underway.

Norway

Goods and materials.—Provided 25,000 Norwegian crowns for flood relief, through the International Red Cross (February 1965).

Pakistan

Goods and materials.—Provided 25,000 rupees for flood relief (January 1965).

Philippines

Personnel in Vietnam.—66. Provided 4 surgical teams and 1 medical team totaling 43 personnel, operating at Tay Ninh Provincial Hospital (arrived April 17, 1965) and 2 (1 surgical and 1 medical) at Kontum (arrived August 1964).

Provided 2 psychological warfare detachments of 16 men each. One assigned to HOP TAC, the other assigned to PsyWar forces of ARVN at Tan An in Long An, at Phu Loi and Tan Hiep in Binh Duong and in Gia Dinh operating from Saigon. Arrived April 1965 and August 1964, respectively.

Goods and materials.—Provided \$5,000 worth of medical supplies (October 1964).

Spain

Goods and materials.—Provided pharmaceutical products for Vietnamese flood relief through the Red Cross (January 1965).

Sweden

Goods and materials.—Provided \$10,000 to Vietnamese Red Cross to aid distressed civilians (November 1964).

Switzerland

Goods and materials.—Provided 30 microscopes for faculty of pharmacy, Saigon University (October 1964).

Thailand

Personnel in Vietnam.—16. Provided 16-man detachment from Thai Air Force to assist the Vietnamese Air Force by helping provide noncombat air transport, aircraft maintenance, and training of Vietnamese pilots (arrived September 1964).

Goods and materials.—Provided 100 tons of cement, 10,000 sheets of zinc roofing (arrived October 1964).

United Kingdom

Personnel in Vietnam.—7. Provided six civilians in Briam (British Advisory Mission). Provided four lecturers in English: three at Saigon University, one at Hue University.

Agreed one advisory expert in establishment of modern tea factory.

Vietnamese in the United Kingdom.—20 students for training.

Provided. 20.

Goods and materials.—Provided 20 sets of mobile anesthetic equipment.

Provided in 1963-64, laboratory equipment for Saigon University; typesetting machine for the Government Printing Office; a cobalt deep-ray therapy unit for the National Cancer Institute; varied equipment for the faculties of medicine, science, and pharmacy at Saigon University, the Meteorological Service and the Agricultural and Silvicultural School at Saigon; books for the Agriculture and Forestry College at Saigon, the Atomic Research Establishment at Dalat and the faculty of education at Hue.

Agreed 50,000 British pounds worth of roadbuilding equipment, to operate in three groups, including tipper trucks and concrete mixers attached to Landrovers.

Agreed 6,000 British pounds worth of diesel fishing boat engines.

Provided 7,900 blankets for flood relief (November 1964); 6,500 blankets for flood relief, 30 rolls of cloth relief (January 1965).

NATIONS HAVING AGREED OR PROMISED TO PROVIDE AID

Argentina

The Government of Argentina would like to provide assistance to Vietnam in the social and cultural domains, according to the members of the Argentine Government's two-man mission which recently visited Vietnam to study the possibilities of assistance.

Austria

The Government of Austria has informed the Vietnamese Government of its desire to provide assistance by intermediary of the Austrian Red Cross.

Brazil

The President of Brazil has expressed to the President of Vietnam the decision of the Brazilian Government to provide assistance to Vietnam in the social field through the Brazilian National Red Cross. A shipment of 55 tons of powdered coffee and about 1 ton of medical supplies is reported en route.

Tunisia

The Government of Tunisia has expressed its intent to send surgical instruments and pharmaceutical products to the Vietnamese Red Cross.

Turkey

The Government of Turkey has announced its decision to assist Vietnam with a grant of 1,500 tons of cement. Transport difficulties may modify the nature of the assistance.

Turkey also has indicated its intent to provide surgical instruments and pharmaceutical products via the Turkish Red Cross.

Free world aid personnel data

Aid country	Aid personnel in Vietnam			Vietnamese in aid country under governmental programs
	Total	Civilian	Military	
Australia.....	1,696	23	1,673	100
Canada.....	1	1		130
Republic of China.....	109	89	20	
France.....	482	482		168
Germany.....	12	12		40
Italy.....	9	9		9
Japan.....	80	80		50
Korea.....	2,550		2,550	
Malaysia.....				¹ 40
New Zealand.....	132	7	125	62
Philippines.....	66	8	58	
Thailand.....	16		16	
United Kingdom.....	7	7		20
Total.....	5,160	718	4,442	619

¹ Average.

The President of Brazil has expressed to the President of Vietnam the decision of the Brazilian Government to provide assistance to Vietnam in the form of food through the Brazilian National Red Cross. A shipment of 55 tons of powdered coffee and about 1 ton of medical supplies is reported on order.

The Government of Turkey has expressed its intent to send surgical instruments and pharmaceutical products to the Vietnamese Red Cross.

The Government of Turkey has announced its decision to send Vietnam a grant of 1,500 tons of wheat. Turkish difficulties may modify the nature of the assistance.

Turkey has also indicated its intent to provide surgical instruments and pharmaceutical products to the Vietnamese Red Cross.

Department of State migration and refugee assistance—U.S. Government assistance to Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal, 1959–67

Fiscal year:	Tibetan refugee program	Estimated value, Public Law 480 commodities ¹	Total
1959.....		\$8,746	\$8,746
1960.....	\$25,000	8,982	33,982
1961.....	100,000	472,772	572,772
1962.....	65,600	158,283	223,883
1963.....	432,000	235,500	667,500
1964.....	400,000	181,700	581,700
1965.....	350,000	² 628,950	978,950
1966.....	² 550,000	³ 468,000	1,018,000
1967.....	³ 100,000	³ 450,000	550,000

¹ Based on Commodity Credit Corporation values and including transportation costs.

² Programed.

³ Estimated.

NOTE.—The 1966 Tibetan assistance figure includes \$355,000 in reappropriated funds.

SOUTH VIETNAM THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

November 21, 1965

TOTAL OF REFUGEES
FROM COMMUNISM 727,901

REGION I	TEMPORARY SHELTERS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
QUANG NAM	17,230	9,121	47,700
QUANG NGAI	22,871	22,000	42,872
QUANG TRI	14,210	3,005	5,813
QUANG TRI	13,900	3,226	10,590
PHU THUAN	7,060	2,306	9,344
SUB-TOTAL:	101,261	40,758	196,920

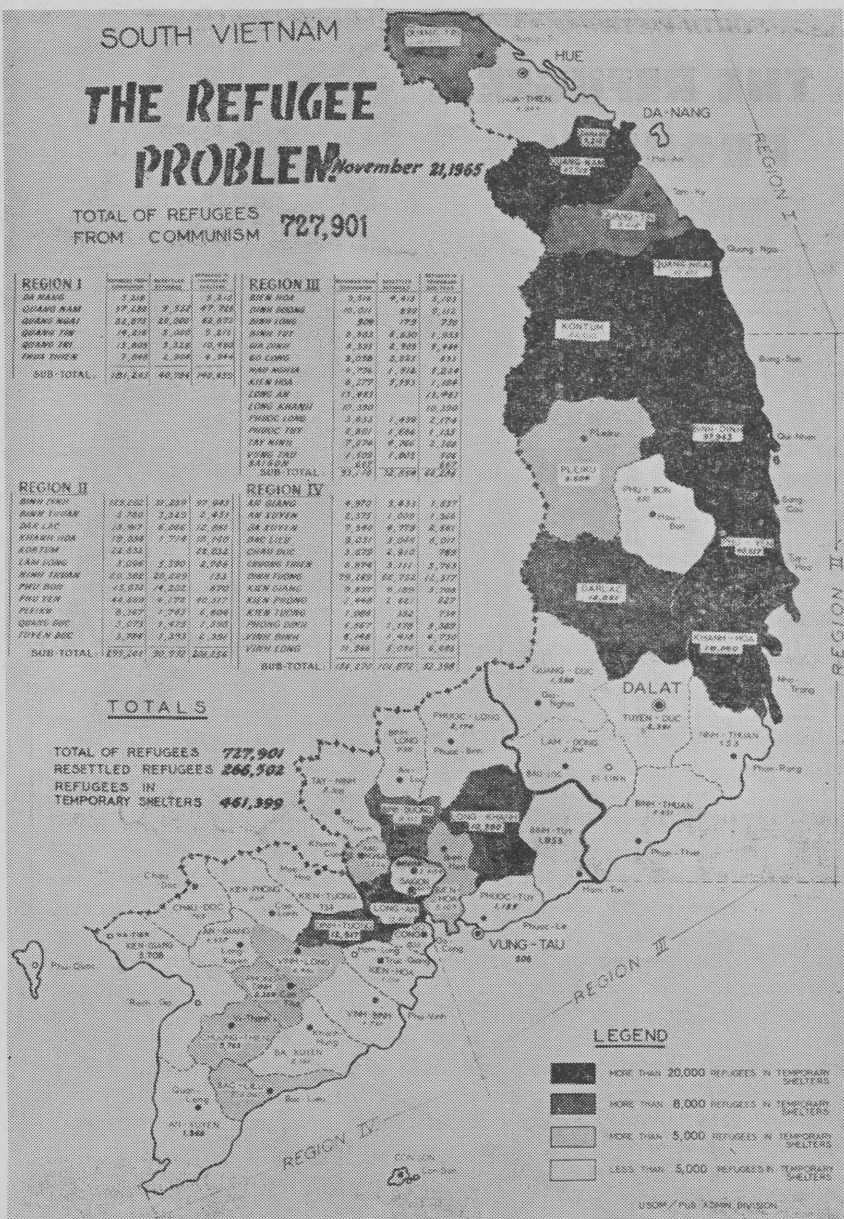
REGION II	TEMPORARY SHELTERS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
BINH CHIEU	125,032	37,239	97,043
BINH THUAN	2,780	7,245	2,471
DAK LAC	18,907	8,096	12,083
PHU THUAN	70,838	7,714	10,192
QUANG TRI	22,531	7,000	28,032
LAM LONG	3,096	2,390	4,204
PHU THUAN	20,362	20,229	133
PHU THUAN	45,074	14,202	890
PHU THUAN	44,808	9,770	40,417
PHU THUAN	8,167	7,763	6,800
QUANG TRI	3,073	1,473	1,300
TOYEN BUC	3,398	7,393	4,351
SUB-TOTAL:	493,241	107,572	286,254

REGION III	TEMPORARY SHELTERS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
BIEN HOA	3,516	8,912	3,193
BIEN HOA	40,041	8,892	9,410
BIEN HOA	809	793	770
BIEN HOA	3,933	6,830	1,933
BIEN HOA	8,323	8,309	1,449
BIEN HOA	9,030	2,007	411
BIEN HOA	4,936	1,918	1,244
BIEN HOA	6,279	2,193	1,084
BIEN HOA	13,983	11,983	11,983
BIEN HOA	10,330	10,330	10,330
BIEN HOA	3,833	1,439	2,174
BIEN HOA	8,801	1,664	1,132
BIEN HOA	7,074	6,260	1,100
BIEN HOA	1,000	1,000	1,000
BIEN HOA	855	855	855
SUB-TOTAL:	111,719	111,719	111,719

REGION IV	TEMPORARY SHELTERS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS
BIEN HOA	4,970	8,833	1,427
BIEN HOA	2,377	1,000	7,500
BIEN HOA	7,540	6,773	4,541
BIEN HOA	3,021	3,045	4,011
BIEN HOA	1,070	2,815	789
BIEN HOA	6,874	3,111	2,763
BIEN HOA	70,140	60,733	11,377
BIEN HOA	9,837	6,185	3,708
BIEN HOA	1,448	1,461	827
BIEN HOA	1,000	1,000	1,000
BIEN HOA	6,567	1,100	3,889
BIEN HOA	6,448	4,918	6,730
BIEN HOA	11,246	6,594	6,681
SUB-TOTAL:	111,719	111,719	111,719

TOTALS

TOTAL OF REFUGEES 727,901
RESETTLED REFUGEES 266,502
REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS 461,399



SOUTH VIETNAM

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES LIVING IN TEMPORARY SHELTER AS OF MARCH 31, 1966-464,518

REGION I

DA NANG 5,646
QUANG NAM 21,376
QUANG NGAI 37,527
QUANG TINH 29,130
QUANG TRI 4,332
THUA THIEN 5,507
TOTAL: 103,506

REGION II

BINH DINH 97,580
BINH THUAN 4,797
DARLAC 6,923
KHANH HOA 22,835
KONTUM 21,640
LAM DONG 3,458
NINH THUAN 123
PHU BON 271
PHU YEN 10,917
PLEIKU 19,907
QUANG DUC 5,297
TUYEN DUC 1,986
TOTAL: 225,364

REGION III

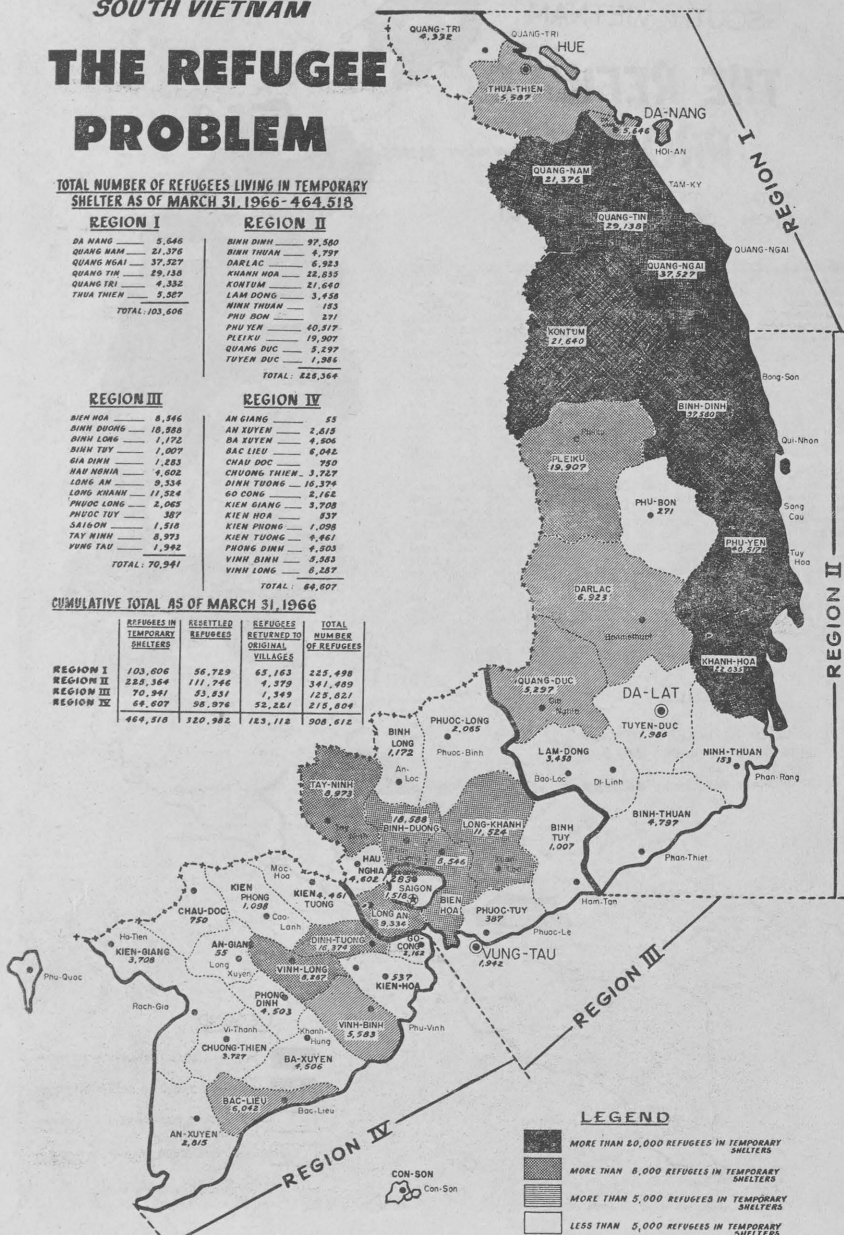
BIEN HOA 8,546
BINH DUONG 10,588
BINH LONG 1,172
BINH TUY 1,007
GIA DINH 1,283
HAP NHUA 9,602
LONG AN 9,334
LONG KHANH 11,524
PHUOC LONG 2,065
PHUOC TUY 387
SAIGON 1,518
TAY NINH 8,973
VUNG TAU 1,942
TOTAL: 70,941

REGION IV

AN GIANG 55
AN XUYEN 2,615
BA XUYEN 4,806
BAC LIEU 6,042
CHAU DOC 780
CHUONG THIEN 3,727
DINH TUONG 16,374
GO CONG 2,162
KIEN GIANG 3,708
KIEN HOA 837
KIEN PHONG 1,098
KIEN TUONG 4,461
PHUONG DINH 4,803
VINH BINH 5,583
VINH LONG 6,287
TOTAL: 64,607

CUMULATIVE TOTAL AS OF MARCH 31, 1966

	REFUGEES IN TEMPORARY SHELTERS	RESETTLED REFUGEES	REFUGEES RETURNED TO ORIGINAL VILLAGES	TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
REGION I	103,606	56,729	65,163	225,498
REGION II	225,364	111,746	4,379	341,489
REGION III	70,941	53,531	1,149	125,621
REGION IV	64,607	38,976	52,221	215,804
	464,518	320,982	123,112	908,612



SOURCE: GVN MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE STATISTICS

USAID/ORC